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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TO CALL THE CONVENTION

YORK FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

Not Thought that Action Will Be Taken Looking to the Indorsement of the Chicago Ticket—Tammany's Executive Committee Will Meet on Friday—Attitude of the Organization in Favor of Bryan—What the Leaders Have to Say.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at the Hoffman House at noon to-day and will call the State Convention, which will nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, for Sept. 16, in Saratoga.

That will be about the sum total of the committee's official doings to-day. Some ardent advocate of the Bryan ticket may tumble himself into the arena and offer a resolution indorsing the Chicago nominations. If this is done the resolution will either be promptly declared out of order or quickly tabled.

The contention is that this is a matter with which the State Committee has nothing to do. That nothing will be done about it in the committee was made certain yesterday, when it was learned that the Tammany members, or at least the great majority of them, did not favor any action being taken on the question by the State body. While Tammany's Executive Committee proposes to indorse the Chicago combination this week, the organization does not propose to oppose the wishes of the State managers in desiring that the State Committee shall take no action on the Chicago ticket, and that it shall be left open to judgment of the State Convention.

The Democratic leaders were active yesterday and last night. Early in the day James J. Martin, who is Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee, and who has been a firm adherent of the idea that Tammany should range itself on the side of sound money, issued the long-looked-for call for the meeting of the Tammany committee, to be held on Friday at 4 P. M. The form of the call follows:

TAMMANY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1896.

My Dear Sir: You are requested to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held on Friday afternoon, July 31, 1896, at 4 o'clock sharp.

It is important that your Assembly district should be represented, and if you cannot be present, please send a proxy. Yours truly,

JAMES J. MARTIN, Chairman.
ROBERT D. PETTY,
JACOB SEABOLD,
VICTOR J. DOWLING,
Secretaries.

In connection with the issuance of the call, Chairman Martin said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"At the request of a majority of the representatives of the Assembly districts, I have called a meeting of the Democratic County Executive Committee for Friday next, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of passing upon the action of the Chicago Convention."

Further than this Mr. Martin would not talk for publication. His brief statement simply means that he called the meeting because he had been asked to do so by a majority of his associates, and that he did not do so of his own volition. That he will ask some one to take the chair at Friday's meeting, and that he will take the floor himself and oppose any resolution looking to the indorsement at this time of the Chicago ticket, is a certainty. There is just a chance that one or two other district leaders will speak in the same vein as Mr. Martin, but there is little or no chance that the majority of the members of the committee will be swayed from their avowed purpose of indorsing the ticket built by the Populists at Chicago.

Senator Hill had not been expected to reach this city yesterday until late in the afternoon, but he arrived at 12:15 on one of the Sandy Hook boats, and was busy with his political friends during the day and evening.

His early arrival started the story that the call for Tammany's meeting had hastened his coming to the city by a few hours. However that may be, Senator Hill and John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, did not meet, although it was within a few hours after Senator Hill's arrival that it was learned that Tammany had decided that its State Committeemen should follow the suggestions laid down by Senator Hill as to taking no action on the Chicago ticket in the State Committee, but to let the whole question rest until the meeting of the State Convention.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, who is the member of the Democratic National Committee from this State, held a consultation with his brother, John C. Sheehan, in his brother's office, at Warren Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. They talked for more than half an hour. John C. Sheehan went to his Summer home in Far Rockaway late in the afternoon, but the ex-Lieutenant Governor remained in the city for the night. This was taken to mean that there was a perfect understanding as to what policy the Tammany committeemen would follow at to-day's meetings. William F. Sheehan said when he came out of his brother's office that he was not ready to make any statement.

John C. Sheehan was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if the call for the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee meant that the Bryan ticket would be indorsed.

"Well," he said, "that will have to be decided by the meeting. From what the district leaders have reported to me I am of the opinion that the ticket will be indorsed. It was named by the Democratic National Convention, regularly called. We do not like the platform, that is certain, but we do not find that there is anything wrong with the personnel of the candidates. The people in the various Assembly districts are demanding of their representatives in the Tammany committee that Bryan and Sewall be indorsed, and each district leader has canvassed his district on this point."

"Will any action taken by the State Committee to-morrow affect the action of the Tammany Committee?"

"No, I don't see why it should."

"In case a resolution is offered at to-morrow's meeting of the State Committee indorsing the Chicago ticket will the Tammany committeemen vote for it?"

"No," replied Mr. Sheehan. "So far as I know they will not. The question is one that does not concern the State Committee. That body has no power to act on it at all. It is a question that can be settled only by the State Convention. The State Committee should not touch it at all."

"Why should the Tammany Committee indorse if the State Committee has no right or power to indorse?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"The case is very different. Tammany certainly has the right to ascertain and declare what the sentiment of the members of the organization and its followers is before the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention are held."

There are twelve Tammany members of the Democratic State Committee. The New-York City Senate districts run from the Tenth to the Twenty-first, inclusive, and are represented on the State Committee as follows: Tenth—Nicholas T. Brown; Eleventh—William Sohmer; Twelfth—William Sulzer; Thirteenth—Thomas F. Grady; Fourteenth—Charles F. Murphy; Fifteenth—

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SUMATRA OIL SUPPLANTS OURS.

Great Oil Deposits Seriously Invading the Japanese Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Island of Sumatra may within the next five years supplant the United States as the source of kerosene supply to Japan, a country which last year, according to the United States Minister at Tokio, who returned to this city yesterday from Washington, imported about 30,000,000 gallons of oil from America.

Dr. Muir, who was for many years an oil refiner at Titusville, Penn., arrived here yesterday with his family. A little over four years ago he established an oil refinery for a big Dutch company in the recently discovered oil fields far in the interior of Sumatra. Since that time he has been constantly employed managing the refinery and perfecting the plant. He returned to America a few weeks ago to get his family, and is now on his way back to Sumatra, where he has orders to begin the construction of two more refineries.

The oil region is on the bank of a navigable river, and practically in the heart of the jungle. The Dutch own the island and control the wells, refineries, and all business connected with their development. Mr. Muir is the only American among fifteen Dutchmen who have charge of a colony of nearly 5,000 natives and half-castes, who are employed about the various departments of the business, which includes a can factory, box factory, sawmill, and other industries.

British and Chinese steamers come up the river and load the cases of oil at the refinery. They carry them to Singapore, Pekin, Yokohama, and East Indian ports.

Twelve wells are in operation in the one district, and their average daily output is from 200 to 500 barrels each. So far no other oil districts have been discovered, for no prospecting has been done. The Dutch will not allow Americans or other foreigners to enter upon their territory. It is believed that other rich fields await development, and efforts will be made to find them.

Mr. Muir declared emphatically that in five years no petroleum would be shipped from the United States to Japan. He refused to say what the quality of the Sumatra oil is, but reiterated his assertion in regard to the future exports from this country to Japan.

One of the principal reasons Sho Nemoto, the Japanese Commissioner of Commerce, stated the other day, in favor of San Diego as a terminus for one of the new Japanese steamship lines, was that it would be a more convenient port at which to load kerosene, raw cotton, and machinery for the Japanese markets, "for," he said, "our country imports great quantities of kerosene from America."

EDWARD NEWBURGER A SUICIDE.

He Shot Himself in a Boat, It Is Thought, for Business Troubles.

ELIZABETH, July 27.—Edward Newburger, court interpreter for over ten years of the Union County Court, was found dead in a rowboat in Staten Island Sound this evening with a bullet hole in the back of his head.

The body was discovered by Capt. William Cox of the tug Erie, who saw the boat, partly filled with water, drifting along near the mouth of the Rahway River. He headed toward it, and then saw the man lying across the seats, with his head resting in the bow, and beside it the pistol. Lying in the stern of the boat were the man's coat, waistcoat, and hat. Capt. Cox towed the boat to Elizabethport, and there the body was identified and the authorities and family notified.

There is no doubt entertained of it being a case of deliberate suicide, brought on, it is alleged, by financial troubles. Mr. Newburger years ago was a journalist, and helped to establish The Freie Press, the first German newspaper printed in this city, and was its associate editor. He was at one time well off, but met with reverses in business, and political friends got him appointed court interpreter at $800 a year.

His wife carried on a hairdressing business here, and he has a daughter, a talented elocutionist, who for years has been prominent in amateur theatricals. A son belongs to the Third New-Jersey Regiment and another son is a well-known business man here. Mr. Newburger was about fifty-four years old, and was a strong Democrat and active partisan. He spoke several languages.

THREW OFF A WOMAN VIOLENTLY.

Trolley Car Started Too Quick and Nearly Killed a Passenger.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Mary Graw, wife of a retired Methodist minister of Irvington, was thrown from a trolley car at the corner of Broad and Market Streets to-day and painfully injured.

Mrs. Graw was standing on the platform, preparatory to getting off at Broad Street. Before she had alighted, however, the car started forward, throwing her off. She struck her right hip and the right side of her head. Mrs. Graw was carried to a store and was afterward taken home.

The car did not stop after the accident, but a patrolman learned the number of it and he will probably make charges against the conductor.

Threw a Cart Driver on His Head.

NEWARK, July 27.—A watering cart, driven by Benjamin K. Vreeland, was struck by a trolley car at the corner of Central Avenue and Plane Street this afternoon. Vreeland was thrown from his high perch and landed on his head on the pavement. His skull was fractured and it is feared he will die. The heavy wagon was demolished.

Carriage Smashed by a Trolley Car.

LONG BRANCH, July 27.—Mr. James Millmore and Miss Annie Fellman narrowly escaped being killed last night at Pleasure Bay, their vehicle being struck by a trolley car.

Both persons were thrown out. Miss Fellman was badly bruised. The horse was hurt and the carriage was broken to pieces.

STRUCK BY RAPID TRANSIT TRAIN.

Jacob Ellmeyer Internally Injured at Stapleton, S. I.

Jacob Ellmeyer, a well-known resident of Gordon Street, Stapleton, S. I., was struck by a Staten Island Rapid Transit train yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Ellmeyer, with his horse and wagon, went to Eddy Brothers' lumber yard to get some lumber. The yard extends on both sides of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad's tracks. A horse and wagon owned by W. Schultz of Tompkinsville was in front of him. There was no one on the wagon. Ellmeyer saw the horse shy, and got down to hold him. In doing so he had to cross the track, and just then the Clifton train came along. Before Ellmeyer could get out of the way he was hit and badly injured internally. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where it was said he could not survive his injuries.

Four Men Hurt in a Falling Building.

CHICAGO, July 27.—While clearing away the débris in the recently burned Diamond Match Company's building, 54 and 56 Michigan Avenue, the supports of the first floor gave way at 4 o'clock this morning, burying a half dozen men under heavy timbers. A dozen others fell to the ground floor in the midst of the débris. There were twenty-five men at work in the building, and they went to the rescue of their comrades. An alarm of fire was turned in, but the men had been taken out before the arrival of the department.

The injured are: Frank Beckell, laborer, 549 Clark Street, seriously crushed; Henry Bergano, 1,185 Sheffield Avenue, crushed about the body, may die; Otto Reese, 500 Wells Street, internally injured, may die; Peter Romero, 849 Jefferson Street, seriously cut and crushed.

HANNA IS NOT OBEYED

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INSISTS ON A SOUND-MONEY FIGHT.

Republicans at Washington Disgusted with McKinley for His Persistence in Keeping the Tariff Question at the Front—Character of the Documents Now Being Sent into the Doubtful Districts of the West—A Free-Coinage Poster.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is in danger of incurring the wrath of Mark Hanna by its present course. While Hanna and McKinley and the lesser lights surrounding them are singing the song of protection, the Congressional Committee is addressing itself to the one question now before the people, that of the currency. Thousands of sound-money documents are being forwarded from Washington daily. One Congressman from the West, who called at Congressional headquarters today, made arrangements to have 30,000 documents sent into his district.

It is significant to note that the titles of these documents show them to relate mainly to the financial question. McCleary's answer to Towne's free-silver speech, "Babcock on Money," "Populist Humbugs Exposed," and similar topics comprise the order. Before the campaign is over, it is probable that 2,000,000 documents will be distributed in Indiana and Illinois alone.

One of the campaign documents which have been offered to the Republican Committee comes from a Philadelphia printing firm, and is in the form of a great poster printed in red and blue ink, as follows:

16 TO 1—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A silver dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as a gold dollar. When the ratio was established for the coinage of gold and silver dollars it approximately represented the market value of the two metals. An ounce of gold was worth about sixteen times as much as an ounce of silver. Now an ounce of gold is worth more than thirty times as much as an ounce of silver.

Under our law whoever own gold bullion can take it to the Mint and have it made into coins without any cost to him. That is free coinage of gold. The gold thus coined is worth a dollar, irrespective of the stamp, all over the world.

The silver men demand that we shall do the same thing for silver without any change of ratio—that is to say, that every owner of silver shall be permitted to take it to the Mint, and have every 50 cents worth of it stamped as a dollar, though it would be worth only its bullion value outside the United States.

That is what free coinage at 16 to 1 means.

The comments of Republicans in Washington on the course of Hanna and McKinley in ignoring the one great issue of the day grow more bitter day by day. A special dispatch from Cleveland printed in a local paper to-day, stating that, in response to a request from Hanna that he prepare a tariff speech for delivery early in the campaign, ex-President Harrison had said that the money question had the main track, and was likely to remain there, while the tariff was "on the siding," is generally credited here. The fact is recalled that two years ago Gen. Harrison said to some of his closest friends that in the campaign of 1896 the overshadowing issue would be the silver question.

In discussing the situation to-day a well-known Republican said: "In the face of the developments at St. Louis and Chicago and the constantly growing indications that the country is intensely excited over the silver question, Hanna and McKinley continue to say that the tariff issue must be kept to the front. What better evidence of the weakness of our candidate could be asked than that contained in the Cleveland dispatch printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, which said that McKinley would withhold his letter of acceptance for a month at least because he "wants to see what turn events will take, and needs something to determine the ultimate cast which he shall give to the issues of the campaign."

"The Republican Party is daily losing thousands of votes which might have been saved to it if our candidate and his master had been willing to set aside their hobby and come out bravely for sound money. It remains yet for McKinley to pronounce in favor of the 'gold standard' in a public utterance in this campaign. He has studiously avoided the use of those two words. His failure to accept the situation and to give the sound-money Democrats assurances in line with Mr. Whitney's latest public statement is daily giving added impulse to the movement for a sound-money Democratic ticket."

John Sherman's warning to Hanna is regarded by Republicans as a well-merited rebuke. Mr. Sherman recognizes the danger to the country in the silver movement.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR LITERATURE.

The Middle West Calling for Sound-Money Speeches.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The demand for campaign literature at Republican and Democratic Congressional headquarters is unprecedented. Singularly enough, the requests for sound-money literature come largely from the doubtful Middle Western States, which the Democrats are confident of carrying. On the other hand, the greatest interest is shown in silver literature in such of the Eastern States as are believed to be reliably Republican. This is especially true of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England.

Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin has been the only conspicuous caller at Democratic headquarters during the last week. When he called Senator Mitchell was undecided whether to support the Chicago ticket. He is reported to have said that he was elected by gold Democrats, and that he did not see how he consistently could favor an economic policy contrary to their wishes.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will return to Washington within a few days, and this is interpreted at headquarters to mean that the visit will be made in pursuance of his purpose to establish himself here during the campaign.

Much gratification is expressed at Republican headquarters at the receipt of a letter from Miles Hazard, an extensive rice planter of Georgetown, S. C., in which he takes strong ground against free coinage. Mr. Hazard's letter closes in these words:

While free silver will increase the wealth of silver miners, and more money not suitable to the trade will be in circulation, it is not going to benefit the rice planters and sugar planters, who will still have to cope with foreign competition, which means rice and sugar made so cheaply by cheap labor that we cannot cope with them. For myself, I shall vote for Major McKinley, as he represents sound money and protection. We have lived under it, prospered under it, and know that it is no experiment. Free silver and free trade do not suit our industry. It cannot suit the South. The day is not distant when cotton planters will be forced to ask for protection from the increased annual shipment of cotton from Egypt, and the factories from the formidable competition that will arise from Japan and China. These branches of our Southern industries have not yet felt the blight, as we have, in coping with Indian, China's, and Egypt's cheap labor. Is it prudent for them to aid in keeping sound money and protection apart?

The announcement is made at Republican headquarters that arrangements have been perfected whereby the State Committeemen in the several States will be supplied with all the campaign literature prepared by the Congressional Committee. The principal speeches sent out from Republican headquarters are McCleary's reply to Towne, showing that the fluctuations of silver have had no bearing upon the prices of farm products; "Babcock on Money," and the speech of Judge George N. Aldridge of Dallas, Texas, on the free coinage of silver, which Senator Caffrey of Louisiana had printed in the Congressional Record last Winter. It is estimated that more than 50,000,000 copies of speeches of all kinds will be distributed by the Republican Congressional Committee alone.

PRESIDENT HYDE BOLTS.

Cannot Support the Platform Adopted at Chicago.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 27.—In a letter to Attorney F. L. Staples of this city, President Hyde of Bowdoin College, who is a Democrat, announces that he shall vote the Republican ticket. He gives his reasons as follows:

"The maintenance of financial integrity, respect for judicial authority, the promotion of civil service reform, the preservation of the standard according to which contracts have been made, by which savings are secured, and in which labor is to be paid, cannot be intrusted to a party committed to the absurdities and monstrosities of the platform adopted at Chicago."

CHILD BICYCLIST KILLED.

Fell from Her Wheel and Was Crushed by a Cart.

Grace Pierce, the eleven-year-old daughter of Elisha Pierce of 336 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, died at her home yesterday afternoon from injuries received by being run over by a cart on Eighth Avenue, near Flatbush Avenue, about noon.

The child was riding a bicycle, and in trying to get out of the way of a young woman who was going in the opposite direction she lost her balance and fell to the street, her wheel falling on top of her. Before she could arise a cart was driven over her. She was terribly crushed, and was at once taken to her home.

She was attended by Dr. Langstaff of Seventh Avenue, who was in the vicinity at the time of the accident. He said that it was impossible for her to live, and all he could do was to relieve her sufferings as much as possible. Her chest was crushed in and her ribs were broken. Not only had the wheel of the cart injured her, but in going over the bicycle the cart had broken the steel spokes and these had been driven into the child's abdomen.

Before she died she said that while riding in Eighth Avenue she turned out for a young woman and that, seeing the cart and knowing that she was falling, she cried to the driver to stop, but he, instead of stopping, began to curse at her for getting in his way.

A member of the Montauk Club, who witnessed the accident, ran from the clubhouse and grabbed the driver, Walter Watson of 761 Bergen Street, and tried to hold him until a policeman arrived, but the driver broke away and drove off in a hurry. He was employed by Cranford & Valentine, contractors.

After the child had died the police arrested Watson, the driver, and held him on a charge of criminal carelessness. He said he could not have avoided running over the child, as she fell right under his cart wheel. He will be arraigned to-day and held to await the action of the Coroner.

FOUND DEATH IN THE DESERT.

Edward M. Clark and Another Lost Prospecting on the Mojave.

POMONA, Cal., July 27.—Edward M. Clark of New-York and his companion, Henry Sanford of Columbus, Mo., have undoubtedly been lost on the Mojave Desert while prospecting for gold. The two men left Banning a few weeks ago, and at last accounts their provisions had given out and their horses had succumbed to the heat.

A prospector who returned from the desert yesterday reports finding two bodies answering the descriptions of Clark and Sanford, lying on the desert, twenty-five miles from Volcano Springs, near which the missing men were last seen. The dead horses of the prospectors were also found, and their trappings tally with those purchased by Clark and Sanford.

Clark was a member of one of the best-known families in New-York State. His uncle was ex-Gov. Myron H. Clark of Canandaigua, and his cousin is State Treasurer Colvin of Glens Falls. Clark came to California two years ago with an invalid wife, and, by an unfortunate speculation in mines he lost all he had. He was too proud to ask his Eastern relatives for assistance and determined to make his own fortune over again.

Sanford leaves a wife and four children at Columbus, Mo.

KNOCKED HIS ANNOYERS DOWN.

A Bicyclist Who Took the Law into His Own Hands.

Three men who stood on the Hudson Boulevard in West New-York, annoying wheelmen Sunday night, received a lesson they will not soon forget. They had thrown sticks at several riders, but that, apparently, did not satisfy them. When the next wheelman came along they thrust a stick between the spokes of the front wheel and upset the bicyclist. He was a big, stalwart fellow, and as soon as he regained his feet he struck out right and left. He knocked the fellows down in one-two-three order. As they got up he knocked them down again, and would have repeated the punishment if the men had not cried "Enough!"

Several persons who witnessed the affair applauded him heartily, and a policeman who came along and was told what had happened said if the wheelman would make a complaint he would arrest the men. The offer was declined with thanks. The athlete said they had been punished sufficiently, and he did not desire to appear in a police court or get his name into the newspapers.

HARBOR WORK NEAR NIAGARA.

The Engineers Keep Well Within the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Major Symons's annual report on harbor and river improvements in the neighborhood of Niagara reached the War Department to-day.

At Buffalo, the expenditure of the year was chiefly for repairs to the breakwater. At Erie, the channel has been maintained by similar repairs.

Horseshoe Reef Channel, in the Niagara River, was completed, 400 feet wide, 18 feet deep, by dredging; at Strawberry Island, a cut 160 feet wide was excavated, and at Tonawanda Island, a depth of 18 feet was dredged along the harbor front. At the head of Conner's Island, a channel 200 feet wide, 12 feet deep, was finished through the shoal, well within the estimated cost.

Mr. Carnegie's Conditional $1,000.

OYSTER BAY, July 27.—The $1,000 offered by Andrew Carnegie for a free library for this village was on condition that $6,000 more be subscribed for the purpose. George Beekman of this place has come forward with another $1,000, but there is $5,000 yet to be made up. It is said that if this amount is not subscribed Mr. Carnegie will withdraw his offer.

The President Went for His Mail.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 27.—President Cleveland was at the village Post Office this noon, where he received his morning mail. He also made a brief stop at the Parker House to speak with an acquaintance. On account of the high wind on the bay he has not been fishing, but has remained at Gray Gables all the afternoon.

Major McKinley Reviews Cyclers.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Undismayed by threatening weather upward of 15,000 bicycle riders participated in the great centennial wheel parade this afternoon. Major McKinley, with a group of friends, reviewed the parade from a large stand in front of the City Hall. The riders cheered him as they went by.

TO CHECK GOLD EXPORTS

PLAN AS FORMULATED BY FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS.

Provides as a Principal Feature for Such a Complete and Uniform Management of the Sterling Exchange Market in This Country for Three or Four Months that the Yellow Metal Cannot Be Sent Out at a Profit.

The foreign exchange bankers in this city have practically agreed on a plan to check gold exports. A well-attended meeting was held in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday, and the report of the special committee appointed last week to formulate an agreement was thoroughly discussed. Its main points were unanimously agreed to and the minor details will undoubtedly be settled without friction.

J. Pierpont Morgan is Chairman of the committee, which also includes John Crosby Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., A. Luttgen of August Belmont & Co., Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William Solomon of Speyer & Co., E. Mayer of Lazard Frères, and H. Ickelheimer of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. These gentlemen have worked out an entirely feasible plan, which is expected to be put in operation as soon as it receives the formal indorsement of each banking house concerned.

The principal feature of the plan is that it provides for such a complete and uniform management of the sterling exchange market in this country for the next three or four months that gold cannot be exported at a profit. The rates of sterling exchange will not be allowed to go to a figure that will enable any person to profit by sending gold to Europe, and each banking house that is a party to this agreement promises not to ship any of the yellow metal abroad for several months at least.

In all probability the foreign bankers will put out a large amount of sixty-day bills of sterling exchange for the immediate use of persons who are obliged to meet obligations abroad. Such bills, it is expected, can be met at maturity without any exportation of gold, for drafts drawn against our exported cotton will soon be plentiful and will, as usual at this season of the year, turn the balance of trade in favor of this country.

It is the belief of most of the foreign exchange bankers that the arrangement just started will continue in operation until after election.

The National bank Presidents who have undertaken to protect the Treasury reserve about completed their deposits at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The following additional sums were turned in:

Second National Bank	$200,000
New-York County National Bank	100,000
Ninth National Bank	100,000
Irving National Bank	75,000
East River National Bank	20,000
Total	$495,000
Previously reported	17,620,000
Total	$18,115,000

Word was received from two or three National banks in Brooklyn yesterday that they were willing to contribute portions of their small supplies of gold to help swell the Government's reserve, if such contributions were desired at this time.

The steamship Spree, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out 475,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following houses: Zimmerman & Forshay, 250,000 ounces; Handy & Herman, 150,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 50,000 ounces, and Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces.

More Gold Pledged in Boston.

BOSTON, July 27.—Additional pledges of gold for the relief of the Treasury have been made by the following: First Ward Bank, $20,000; International Trust Company, $10,000; Faneuil Hall National Bank, $25,000; total, including $183,000 pledged by the trust companies, $2,250,000.

Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Treasury gold reserve is gradually creeping up, the official figures standing to-day at $105,073,910. The day's withdrawals were $134,500.

CLEVELAND LOCKOUT COMPROMISED

Really a Victory for the Men of the Brown Hoist Works.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—The Brown Hoist and Conveying Works lockout is ended. This is a virtual victory for the men.

The proposition of the company, as accepted, is to remove the black list and re-employ all union men, irrespective of the part they have taken in the trouble at the works. The action on the part of the men was unanimous. The union is recognized and the men will get holidays and pay and a half for all overtime.

The men are to apply for work and be put on by Superintendent Hess as fast as work will warrant, until all are employed. Committees are to be recognized when a grievance common to all of one trade exists. The Browns, the State arbitrators, and the men are jubilant at a harmonious settlement of the labor war, which has attracted so much attention.

The settlement, when reported by the committee to the locked-out men, was greeted with a cheer that could be heard blocks away.

JURY ACQUITS A MOTORMAN.

Police Charge Him with Violating a Speed Ordinance.

George W. Reynolds of 13 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, employed as a motorman on the Fulton Street line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, was placed on trial in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday charged with violating the law in running his car at a rate exceeding twenty-two miles an hour June 6.

Three Brooklyn policemen were on the car at the time, and timed the running for one block. The car ran from Saratoga Avenue to Stone Avenue, they said, in 9 seconds, this being at the rate of 22.45 miles an hour. At the time there were sixteen passengers in the car. They were in danger of being injured by the reckless speed, the police claimed.

The case was tried before Justice Walsh and a jury. The jury remained out only a few minutes and acquitted the motorman.

Shot Because She Did Not Love.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—Henry B. White and Miss Tillie Stumpf are hovering between life and death at the City Hospital from wounds inflicted by the man yesterday afternoon. White has a wife and five children at Northfield, but for some time has been attentive to Miss Stumpf, a pretty girl of twenty-one. She became annoyed at his attentions and came to St. Paul. He appeared at her home yesterday and asked for her. Upon catching sight of her, White drew a revolver and fired four shots at her. One of these passed through her left side. White then drew another revolver and shot himself, the bullet just passing the heart and taking effect in the left lung.

Robber and Sheriff Kill Each Other.

NEVADA CITY, Cal., July 27.—The dead bodies of Sheriff Douglass and an unknown highwayman, who had committed many robberies single handed during the past two weeks, were found two miles from here this morning. There were many wounds on the bodies, and the men evidently had a desperate hand-to-hand fight.

KIDNAPPED HER TWO CHILDREN.

Boy and Girl Carried Off from Father's Kin by Their Mother.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 27.—A sensation was created here this morning when it became known that Mrs. Lizzie Thompson of Cincinnati, who separated from her husband, Harry B. Thompson, here two years ago, had returned to the city Saturday night and had kidnapped their two children yesterday.

The children, Nellie Milton, aged ten, and John B., aged eight years, went to live with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton G. Thompson, and were in the habit of attending Sunday school at Christ Church each Sunday morning. It was while on the way to Sunday school that they were picked up by Mrs. Thompson, who was in a closed carriage driven by a negro boy.

The mother, after securing the children, went to the home of their teacher and left a note directed to Dr. Ward, pastor of Christ Church, telling what had been done. It is believed that she drove to some station on the Cincinnati Southern, where she boarded a train for Cincinnati.

Kidnapped the Youth in Sport.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 27.—The police received a telephone message from Tiverton to-day, giving information to the effect that the Manchester boy who was kidnapped yesterday afternoon was taken back to the vicinity of his home during the night and released. It is supposed that his captors were drunk, and took him away with them out of deviltry.

SIX MILLIONS FOR SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The Claims Largely Exceed the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Auditor Baldwin to-day finished compiling the sugar-bounty claims. They aggregate $6,085,156.66. There was appropriated $5,000,000 to pay the bounty. The money in hand will pay 82 per cent. of the claims filed and allowed.

The statement made the other day that only 64 per cent. would be paid was due to a mistake in confusing the percentage of bounty with the aggregate of the claims. The per cent. of bounty was sixty-four one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound on the sugar claims allowed, which, with the protection allowed by law, makes up 82 per cent. of the claims filed and allowed, which will be paid, commencing about Aug. 1 next.

DROP HANDLES CAUSE PARALYSIS.

Wheelman Stricken While on a Long Sunday Excursion.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 27.—Frederick Gallagher, accompanied by Jesse Ergenzinger and William Lapine, started on their wheels yesterday to visit Green Pond, which is about twenty miles from Morristown.

The wheelmen reached Mount Hope, when Gallagher was seized with an attack of paralysis. His companions assisted him to Rockaway, where Dr. Flagg said that the attack had been brought on by too much riding on a wheel with drop handle bars.

Gallagher was taken to his home, and to-day had partially recovered from the attack.

STABBED THE STATE PHARMACIST.

Dr. Crabtree, a Druggist, Kills Dr. I. N. Coffee of Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., July 27.—On his way to the station at midnight last night, I. N. Coffee, President of the State Board of Pharmacy, was killed by Dr. Crabtree, also a prominent druggist. Crabtree stabbed Coffee twice, the tragedy occurring in front of the murderer's store. No reason has yet been assigned for the assassination.

1,500 Mexicans in Texas Going Home.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 27.—Through efforts of Luis Siliceo of the City of Mexico, acting on the authority of the Mexican Government, 1,500 Mexican residents of this city and other parts of Southwestern Texas have been organized into a colony, and they are now arranging to leave in a body and settle on rich agricultural lands situated in Southern Mexico. The Mexican Government has offered free transportation from the border to all colonists who will come with their families. Liberal exemptions and advantages are also offered.

Forests Ablaze over Many Square Miles

PESHTIGO, Wis., July 27.—Forest fires are sweeping over a large area in the northwestern part of Marinette County, about the Eagle, one of the main branches of the Peshtigo. It is estimated that nearly four townships have been burned over, the fires being chiefly confined to old splashings, though some valuable standing cedar has been destroyed. The smoke from the fire-swept area can be seen for miles, and with a strong wind serious results would be apprehended.

The Late Mrs. Lawton's Bequests.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The will of Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, daughter of the late Alfred Smith, was probated to-day. The Channing Memorial Church of this city receives some $20,000, while the Congregational Church at Dighton, Mass., receives $5,000 and the Smith Memorial Hall of that place $5,000, the income of which is to be used for repairs.

Young Manufacturer Kills Himself.

CLINTON, Mass., July 27.—Arthur L. Fitch, a chair manufacturer and a popular young man of Sterling, shot himself this afternoon on the bridge over the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road tracks. He was twenty-five years of age.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—As Levi Sancomb, aged sixteen years, and Nellie Bushy, aged eighteen years, of Chateaugay, N. Y., were driving home from Burke on Saturday night, where they had been attending a show, the vehicle in which they were riding was struck by an express train on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad at a crossing two miles west of Chateaugay. Both were instantly killed. The horse was also killed and the wagon was completely demolished.

—The records of the case of James B. Gentry, the actor who murdered his sweetheart, Madge Yorke, the actress, at Philadelphia, were received at the State Executive Department in Harrisburg yesterday. It is generally the rule to delay two months before issuing the death warrant in order to give the condemned man an opportunity to go before the Supreme Court or Board of Pardons.

—Sewer gas at the West Michigan Children's Home, St. Joseph, caused the death of two children Sunday. Another child, two of the nurses, and the matron, Mrs. Clark, are in a precarious condition from the same cause. An investigation of the plumbing disclosed the fact that several pipes leading to the sewer had been left disconnected. The home has been abandoned temporarily.

—A religious mania caused William Carr, aged twenty-six years, to commit suicide at the home of his mother, in Passaic, N. J., Sunday. He had been acting strangely, and bid his folks good-bye. He went to his room and took a dose of cyanide of potassium. He was employed in this city. He left a letter in which he stated that God had forsaken him and that he had nothing more to live for.

—Mr. Howard, in Fall River, Mass., has received a communication from Samuel Gompers asking for all possible data to be used by a Japanese organizer in forming trades unions among the textile operatives in Japan. The organizer is a graduate of Columbia College, who has been working among his people in Japan for two years.

—Joseph Robinsky walking on the railroad between Union City and Waterbury, Conn., Sunday night, came up to some men moving a rail. He was hit on the head with a wrench and became insensible. When he came to he found that a plate connecting the rails had been loosened. He staid until the next train came along and flagged it.

—Fred Gross and Fred Baumgartner, each twenty years old, and both of prominent families living near Quincy, Ill., while out at a fish fry Sunday, went in bathing and were drowned. Two other drownings occurred Sunday —one in the river below Quincy and another near Marceiline.

—The body of an unknown man was cut to pieces by a Reading train at Atlantic City, N. J., Sunday. He is supposed to have been an anarchist. The body was apparently that of a man forty years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dark hair and red mustache.

—William Lockwood of Stamford, Conn., has contested the will of his father by which the Storrs Experiment Station inherits about $150,000. He claims undue influence.

A VICTIM OF THE STORM

Charles Siegel Almost Instantly Killed by a Falling Tree.

HIGH WIND AND MUCH LIGHTNING

The Western Union Cable House at Mott Haven Struck by Electricity and Destroyed.

UNUSUALLY FINE DISPLAY AT SUNSET

A Morning with Cool Breezes Followed by High Temperature—The On-Coming of the Storm.

A storm of short duration visited this city at the close of day yesterday, and to the high wind which accompanied it was due the death of Charles Siegel, twenty-eight years old, of 285 West Eleventh Street, a clerk in James McCreery & Co.'s store at Broadway and Eleventh Street.

He was struck and killed by a falling tree in front of 29 West Eleventh Street while on his way home. A shopmate, walking with him escaped unhurt.

Siegel and his companion left the store at 6 o'clock. They walked along Eleventh Street. Siegel was talking cheerily of the attitude his club, the Columbus of Harlem, was to take in the coming campaign. The two young men were in front of the Larchmont flat at 27 and 29 Eleventh Street when a furious gust of wind blew toward the east. Both pulled their hats down tightly, and, with their heads lowered to meet the gale, walked on.

A loud crack, the breaking of the tree, made them look up, but they had no time to get out of the way of the trunk. Siegel's companion on the inside of the walk was in reality in no danger. He gave a startled cry as he saw Siegel crushed to the sidewalk by the tree and buried under the branches and leaves.

Several persons went to Siegel's assistance, but he could not be extricated from the tree, which pinned him down until R. L. Johnson, the engineer of the Larchmont, had procured the sidepiece of a bedstead. With this the trunk was lifted and Siegel was pulled from beneath. He was unconscious, his skull having been crushed. An ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital, and upon its arrival Siegel was hurried away. He died, however, ten minutes after reaching the hospital

cold air. There was a sprinkle of rain, and, as the dense water-charged clouds hovered over the North River, as if to gain impetus for their charge on this city, there came strong ominous puffs, hot and cold—"great guns," as sailors call them—and with them streaming, white, flying scud, and then a deluge.

The storm burst on New-York in a glare of what is known as Summer or wildfire lightning, which appeared to shimmer continuously over the Jersey hills in blinding flashes of zigzag, forked, and lariat lightning, and with them flashes that appeared to be a straight line from the zenith to the earth, as though they followed a ruled path. The rain was a tropical deluge for a quarter of an hour, but all apprehension of a tornado visitation ended as soon as the storm fairly broke, as the wind dropped to a smart breeze and the Western horizon cleared.

The storm ended in a drizzle and a light wind, and at sunset the rain was little more than a Scotch mist. The sun gave just a farewell peep when at the horizon, but there was a sunset that was a marvel of beauty. The last seen of the orb was an ardent, glowing ball of saffron hue in a cloud gap.

At its disappearance the clouds in the western sky seemed to take on a dull amber color, which paled toward the zenith, while the east was hung with a leaden pall. Gradually the west began to brighten. The amber hue was less smoky, and presently it had changed to a bright primary yellow, and a few minutes later the tint warmed to pale salmon, which as quickly became rose tinted, as though reflecting a vast conflagration, and the day died as the tints faded into smoky yellow.

With these phenomena was a constant play of the most vivid lightning, whose effect on buildings tinted by the veiled sunset glow was startling, and their façades were at each instant made ghostly with the "old mine" diamond whiteness of the electrical display.

Many flowerpots were tumbled from window sills, where they were, in violation of law, and there was a little havoc done in parks and gardens. Glaziers ill be busy for several days, espe ally in Harlem, in repairing damages to windows.

POLICEMAN STUNNED BY LIGHTNING.

Was Sending a Message over the Telephone in the Storm.

Patrolman P. J. Sheridan, attached to the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, received a shock at 6:30 o'clock last night while he was sending a message to the station from the signal box at Prospect Place and Schenectady Avenue.

While he had the receiver at his ear there was a flash of lightning and a crash of thunder and the policeman dropped to the ground, stunned. He was found by a passer-by, and word was sent to the station. The policeman was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where last night he was reported out of danger.

CHURCH STRUCK IN MOUNT VERNON.

Charles Lewis Was Stunned by the Same Lightning Bolt.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 27.—A lightning bolt struck the gilt cross on the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Fifth Avenue and Second Street, at 6 o'clock this evening. It tore down the cross and made a hole in the belfry.

The electricity ran down to the church's roof, tore off a quantity of slate, and threw it 200 feet away.

Charles Lewis, who was passing the church at that time, was stunned and fell to the ground. He was taken to his home, in Fourth Avenue. His injuries are not serious.

The storm along the Sound was of extraordinary severity. The lightning was incessant for nearly an hour.

FLOOD AND LIGHTNING IN NEWARK.

Tony Lieber Paralyzed by Lightning and Much Damage Done.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The storm swept over Newark and Essex County tonight with considerable fury. The streets were flooded in places, and in the country some damage was done to the roads. Several buildings were struck by lightning, but no serious damage has as yet been reported here.

Tony Lieber, thirty-nine years of age, while at work in Yules's machine shop, was struck by lightning. He was taken home almost completely paralyzed. He lives at 14 Bridge Street.

The signal tower of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, at Forest Hill, was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. The operator had a narrow escape.

LONG BRANCH IN DARKNESS.

A Fierce Electrical and Wind Storm Causes Much Damage.

LONG BRANCH, July 27.—The worst electrical storm in years struck this place at 6:45 o'clock this evening. The place was plunged in darkness in an instant, and a gale of wind made it dangerous for pedestrians. A heavy rainstorm followed the wind. The electric light and telegraph service is crippled.

Alfred Paulson was stunned by a bolt of lightning. He remained unconscious fifteen minutes. Several barns were struck by lightning, but the damage is small.

Barn Struck, Man and Horse Stunned.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 27.—During the storm this evening the barn at the rear of the house of Charles R. Nostrandlin, this village, was struck by lightning. George Wilkinson, who was in the barn at the time, was stunned, and did not recover for half an hour. A horse that was in the barn was also stunned. It did not recover for some time. Mr. Wilkinson is now all right, but the horse still shows the effects of the shock. The roof of the barn had a big hole torn in it.

OLD MEN TIRED OF LIFE.

One Who Committed Suicide in Bronx Park Not Identified.

An old man was found dead in Bronx Park yesterday with a bullet wound in his left breast. He had shot himself through the heart.

The man was about sixty years old, and appeared to have been an Englishman. He had a light complexion, gray hair, and mustache, blue eyes, and was dressed in a cheap and worn suit, consisting of a brown coat and vest and striped trousers. A pawn ticket was found for a watch and a locket, issued by S. Meyers, 252 Warren Street, Jersey City. The ticket was issued to "Morris." There were also a pair of eyeglasses, a nickel watch, a bunch of keys, three handkerchiefs, and 3 cents.

Charles Graf, seventy-five years old, a German carpenter of 644 East Eleventh Street, who had been ill and despondent, ended his life last night by taking carbolic acid.

Barney Reynolds's Benefit.

Arrangements are now completed for the testimonial benefit to be tendered Barney Reynolds by his professional friends at the Garden Theatre Thursday night. From the character and number of the artists who will appear under the direction of Frank Tannehill, the benefit is bound to be not only a great success, but a genuine treat. It is a long list. Among the names are those of Marie Jansen, Peter F. Dailey, John C. Rice, Foreman and West, Gus Pixley, L. O. Lawrence, Andrew Mack, Walter Jones, Katherine B. Howe, Bobby Gaylor, Willis Sweatnam, Wood and Shepard, Joe Cawthorn, Millie Neumann, Johnnie Carroll, P. C. Shortis, Sadie Connolly and J. R. Moye, Mark Sullivan, Edward Leslie, and Alf. Hampton.

May Finish Hudson River Tunnel.

At a recent meeting of the bondholders of the Hudson River Tunnel Railway Company, held in London, a determination was reached to push the work to a completion, provided that an advantageous reorganization of the company can be effected. It is proposed to issue about $3,500,000 of new 5 per cent. bonds for the purpose of finishing the tunnel and buying some additional land. The tunnel has been excavated a distance of 3,897 feet from the west end and nearly 200 feet from the New-York end. There remains about 1,640 feet of tunnel to be excavated in order to complete the work.

Too Previous Declination.

From The Detroit Free Press.

We will now see just how much dependence is to be placed upon the personal column of Tom Watson's People's Party paper. In a recent issue this paragraph appeared:

PERSONAL.

The fact that my name has been mentioned in that connection makes it proper for me to say that under no circumstances will I accept the nomination for either place upon the National ticket of our party. THOMAS E. WATSON.

MORE RUIN BY STORM

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION REPEATED ALL OVER THE WEST.

The Recent Tornado's Ruinous Work Done Over Again—A Tornado Wrecks a Big Tabernacle near Cleveland—Floods Ruin Fruit and Grain and the Gale Wreaks Havoc at Three Rivers, Mich.—McKeesport and Bravosburg Flooded.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—A tornado struck Beulah Park Picnic Grounds at 9:30 o'clock Sunday evening, completely destroying eight or nine houses, a large tabernacle, and other valuable property. The loss is estimated at many thousands of dollars. The grounds were filled with people, but beyond being soaked by the pouring rain, no one was harmed.

The storm first struck the water works tower and demolished it as though it were a bunch of sticks. The large tabernacle recently erected for the religious camp meetings was wrecked, not a timber being left standing. A house was lifted from its foundation and moved twelve feet. The large bridge over the ravine at Beulah Park was carried 200 feet, and the chimneys were blown off the Cody Hotel. The boarders took fright and started for the tabernacle, but just before they reached the big building, it was demolished.

Many tents used by campers were blown away, and the occupants left without a place to sleep. A heavy rain accompanied the wind. At Beulah Beach a party of young men and women were bathing. They were compelled to make their escape in their bathing suits, as their clothes were blown away.

At Euclid Beach Park the Crystal Maze was damaged to the extent of $300. During the storm a tidal wave raised the water four feet, and the steamers Duluth and Superior were almost blown from the water.

$200,000 DAMAGES BY FLOODS.

Ruin in the Wake of the Rising Youghiogheny.

MCKEESPORT, Penn., July 27.—The amount of damage done in this city and vicinity by the high water in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers Saturday night and yesterday is estimated at $200,000.

In the town of Dravosburg, immediately opposite this city, on the Monongahela, water covered the first floors of no less than seventy-five houses. Along the Youghiogheny, between Ninth and Thirteenth Streets, and reaching up to Market Street, all the houses, including the waterworks, were flooded, in many the second story being inundated.

This morning the rivers are running full within their banks, but large pools of mud and water are to be seen in the bottom lands. Dravosburg presents a sad appearance, and it will take a week or two to clean the town up.

The Dawes-Wood Planished Iron Works, which were compelled to shut down, will partially resume operations the middle of the week, but it will be three weeks before they can get the furnaces ready to work full.

NEW FLOOD FOLLOWS THE OLD.

Bridges Swept Away a Second Time and Great Damage Suffered.

GALENA, Ill., July 27.—Galena experienced another flood last night, in many respects as disastrous as that of two months ago. The storm was general north of Galena, and swelling streams caused a rapid rise of the Galena River, which soon reached high-water mark, flooding cellars and lower floors of buildings on Commerce and Main Streets.

Much of the property which suffered from the late flood had been repaired, and was a second time wrecked. Iron bridges just completed were washed away; cellars and cisterns overflowed, and cornfields laid low. Considerable damage to crops is reported.

The Illinois Central Railroad is badly impaired, and trains will run over the Great Western for a few days. The Northwestern cannot run any trains until the road and bridges are repaired.

TREES UPROOTED IN PLATOONS.

Electric Plants Wiped Out, Churches Unroofed, and Havoc Widespread.

DETROIT, July 27.—The storm which swept over Michigan yesterday afternoon did much damage in many places. At Northville the heavy rainfall caused the River Rouge to leave its banks, flooding the shops of the Globe Furniture Company and carrying away lumber and many small buildings. The losses will aggregate $10,000.

In and around Mount Clements lightning did much damage. The house of Mrs. Chris Scoof was struck and all of the inmates terribly shocked. Warren reports that many barns were struck by lightning and burned near there. John Measles's house was struck by a bolt and Measles and a Mrs. Diehl were severely injured.

At Three Rivers the storm was of a cyclonic nature. The streets all over town are blockaded by trees that were up rooted, the roofs of the Methodist Episcopal Church was partially torn off, and the electric light and telephone systems nearly demolished. Reports from the country east and west of Three Rivers say the damage has been heavy. Fruit trees were stripped bare and many fields of grain are flat and probably ruined.

The section around Battle Creek also suffered severely. The house and barn of Ransom Markham, there, were blown down and Markham was severely injured.

HOMER, MICH., DEVASTATED.

Buildings Blown Over and Half the Town's Pride of Maple Trees Gone.

HOMER, Mich., July 27.—A terrible wind storm struck this village last evening. Roofs were lifted, houses partly blown away, barns tipped over, and over half of the fine maple trees about the town were blown down. The plate-glass windows in Linn & Co.'s store were blown in.

The worst part of the tornado seemed to have passed a little to the northwest of the town, and many of the finest farmhouses in this vicinity lay in its path. There were several narrow escapes of persons caught out in the storm, but as yet no one is reported as injured.

A CLOUDBURST FLOODS MILWAUKEE

Much Damage Elsewhere in Wisconsin from Lightning.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Two severe storms swept over the eastern portion of the State yesterday and last night. Many places are reported to have been struck by lightning, and much damage has been done.

There was a small cloudburst over this city last night, and the rain fell in such quantities the streets were filled with water and cellars in the down-town districts are flooded.

Arthur Furstel, a six-year-old boy, was severely burned by touching a trolley pole charged by the electric storm.

A TORNADO SWEEPS OVER DUBUQUE.

Streets Impassable, Electric Plants Crippled, and Great Damage.

DUBUQUE, July 27.—One of the heaviest rainstorms ever known in Dubuque occurred here last night. A tornado passed over the city, followed by torrents of rain. The streets are blocked with mud, and Seventeenth Street is impassable. One of the power houses was struck by lightning and the dynamo burned out. No cars were running on this line for two hours. The damage in the city is great.

COLORADO MINING CAMPS EMPTIED.

The Recent Storm Crippled the Railroads and Cut Off All Supplies.

DENVER, July 27.—As a sequel to the series of cloudbursts there is now and serious trouble confronting the people. It will take a month or even more for the railroads reaching several of the most important mining camps to make sufficient repairs to enable the running of trains. All of these camps depend on Denver for their daily supply of provisions, and the local merchants keep no reserve stocks. General depopulation of the towns and a suspension of mining operations until such time as the railroads are able to care for the requirements of the residents are not improbable.

On Saturday the second cloudburst overtook several teams that had been sent into the foothills for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of the dead, and it was only by shouldering corpses that the searchers succeeded in regaining the lower level.

LEMUEL E. QUIGG ON SILVER.

Who the Sufferers Would Be Should Fiat Money Triumph.

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg addressed the L. E. Quigg Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District at 436 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, on the silver question. He said:

"Free silver is a good thing to experiment with. The Democrats say: 'The creditor class has the advantage under the gold standard.'

Who constitute the creditor class? The laboring man, to whom, on any day you wish to figure it up, there will be found to be due $1,000,000,000 from the rich men.

And besides these, who belong to the creditor class? The thrifty laborers who have deposited in savings banks all over the Union a total of about $5,000,000,000.

"'In God we trust,' is stamped upon our silver dollars. We will have to put a whole lot of trust in God if the free silver people triumph.

"If free silver triumphs, the rich men will take their $500,000,000 in Government notes and buy gold with them. Then they will lock up the gold. Then they will turn the key in the factory front door, and you, with your cheap dollars, will pay nearly twice as much with them for everything, as the rich man with his gold dollar."

JERSEY CITY EMPLOYES UNPAID.

Street and Water Board Forced to Discharge Men.

The employes of the Jersey City Street and Water Board have been unpaid for two months because the Board of Finance will not concur in the resolutions ordering their payment. The Finance Board some time ago called attention to the fact that while the city maintains its plant at Belleville and also buys water of the East Jersey Company the Water Department fails to be self-supporting. In this dilemma the Finance Board demanded that the working force should be reduced at Belleville if not in the city.

The Street and Water Commissioners replied that, the East Jersey supply being uncertain, it would be unsafe to reduce the force at Belleville.

The Finance Board yesterday informed the Street and Water Board that the city could not afford to pay two prices for its water supply; either the working force must be reduced or the temporary contract with the East Jersey Company must be annulled.

President Brown said the Street and Water Board would reduce its force, in that case, and the work of selecting such as can be spared will probably be begun today.

MAMARONECK REPUBLICANS MEET.

Elect Delegates Pledged to I. N. Mills and B. L. Fairchild.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., July 27.—A Republican Town Convention was held here this evening, and delegates were elected to the Assembly District, County, School, and Assembly Conventions. Assembly District Convention delegates are John T. Sivalls, Fletcher Herdt, William A. Boyd, Samuel Arickson, and Palmer Howell.

These delegates are pledged to nominate delegates at the Judicial Convention who will place in nomination for Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills, and for Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild.

County Convention delegates are William A. Boyd, Charles E. Tooker, Fletcher Herdt, John T. Sivalls, and Samuel Arickson.

School Convention delegates are John Cornell, Henry S. Coles, J. H. McLoughten, Jacob Lund, and S. P. Richmond.

Assembly Convention delegates are W. H. Campbell, Palmer Howell, George C. Crisfield, Thomas J. Coles, and George Robinson.

DR. M. MILTON WEILL DEAD.

Cut His Throat and Drank Carbolic Acid Friday.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 27.—Dr. M. Milton Weill, who attempted to commit suicide at his home, 144 Meadow Lane, New-Rochelle, Friday evening, by drinking carbolic acid and cutting his throat with a razor, died to-night in the Mount Vernon Hospital.

Two policemen went to the hospital yesterday in their uniforms to help him in bed. Their presence, it is said, annoyed Dr. Weill very much, as he thought he was under arrest.

Dr. Weill's sisters and other members of his family were at his bedside all day. Mrs. Weill was at her home in New-Rochelle. The knowledge of her husband's act aggravated her illness, and to-day she was unable to leave her bed.

Steam Thrashers in Minnesota.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The first straw-burning engines for thrashers were used in this State in 1879. At that time the apparatus was practically new, and accidents were frequent, and often they resulted fatally. But the use of steam thrashing machines has grown to such proportions that a reasonably low estimate places the number now used in this State at nearly 2,500. As they became more common, boiler inspection laws were passed regulating their operation. Despite the increase in the use of machines, the number of accidents has diminished, until last year but two accidents were reported by the State Inspector's office. One of these was in the St. Paul district, and one in the Duluth district, and both were said to be the result of the ignorance and carelessness of those operating the engines. Four years ago the State of North Dakota repealed its law providing for the inspection of boilers. It is stated that since that time accidents in that State have increased alarmingly, because machines that had been condemned were again brought out and finally exploded, killing numbers of men.

Sound-Money Democrat Demanded.

From The Charleston (West Va.) Patriot, (Dem.)

We are still in favor of calling a Democratic National Convention. The reasons for it seem so plain as to suggest themselves with but little reflection. No man educated in the school of Democracy can be honest with himself and adhere to the bad combination of ticket, platform, and spirit of the late Populist gathering at Chicago. Without some real Democratic ticket in the field he is politically homeless. There must be a rallying point for the true Democrats—an organization which can take up again the banner of the party after it has been trailed in the dust and humiliation of either Populist success or defeat. The large class of sound-money Democrats who desire to lend voice and influence to the campaign for honest money have no opportunity, unless a Democratic ticket is put in the field, of getting a hearing or doing much effective work.

Mr. Elkins Buys a Washington House.

From The Washington Post.

Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia has purchased the large mansion on K Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, Northwest, next door to the residence of Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania. It has a frontage of 72 feet on K Street. It is a four-story and attic, with about thirty rooms, and stands back from the sidewalk, with a carriage drive to the front door. Senator and Mrs. Elkins were at the house Saturday with architects and decorators, giving instructions for changes and improvements, including an elevator and a large brick stable. While the terms are private, it was said to be an all-cash-down payment.

New-Jersey Electoral Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee to-day called a State Convention to meet at Trenton Aug. 27, to nominate Electors.

POPULISM IN WILD RIOT

SOUTH CAROLINA DEBAUCHED IN TYRANNY AND MISRULE.

A Cunningly Plotted Uprising in the Name of the People Against the Respectable and Intelligent Classes—The Discontented and the Disreputable Captured the State Government—Then Followed a Carnival of Corruption.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 27.—Big Governments may sometimes learn from the experiences of smaller ones. As the same wounds and diseases that injure a child may destroy the strength of a giant, it will be instructive for the people of the United States to study the process and effects in South Carolina of the temper and purposes that controlled the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and probably will control the country if the nominees of that convention are elected and its platform is indorsed by the voters next November.

The analogy between the progress of Populism disguised as Democracy in this State and the progress of Populism disguised as Democracy in the Nation is wonderfully accurate.

In republics political changes develop mathematically in times of peace. They result naturally from the accumulation of the dissatisfied and disappointed, who in time become strong enough to overthrow the satisfied. In South Carolina there were no issues. The voters were all Democrats, and were peaceful and reasonably prosperous. There was some sectional feeling, a relic of the years before the war. All contests were decided in the Democratic primaries and conventions, the actual elections being mere legal forms. There was a general belief in the upper counties that the lower part of the State had too much power and too large a share of the offices. Charleston, representing large wealth and culture, political experience and talent, occupied the same position in the State that New-York does in the country. During the fourteen years following the overthrow of the Republican Government, the State had been controlled by estimable, clean-handed, high-minded gentlemen, who thought they were politicians because they kept in touch with influential men in each county. The conditions were ripe for a general peaceful change, a transfer of power from the coast to the more virile and progressive mountain section.

At this stage "Pitchfork" Tillman forced his way to the front. In execution of a plan carefully made months beforehand, there was, in the early part of 1890, a sudden outcry that the rights of the farmers and the "common people" had been destroyed. Furious denunciations of "the ring," including everybody then in office, burst from vociferous patriots on all sides. Charges of corruption and imbecility as vague as loud were put forth in excited declamation and fervid rhetoric. The farmers and common people were called to meet in special convention to devise methods for regaining their lost freedom and saving their homes and families.

It is a historical fact that the mass meetings of farmers, called in response to these appeals, chose a convention in which a majority favored doing nothing. Dummy delegates from cities and counties in which no meetings had been held were used to pack the convention, and with their help, with strong personal appeals and profuse promises of patronage, a majority of two or three was secured to form a new organization inside the Democratic Party and to name Mr. Tillman as its candidate for Governor—by a spontaneous uprising, arranged in the Fall of 1889.

Class and sectional feelings were stirred. In every county men who had grudges or ambitions were active. Political quacks and cranks fell into ecstasies of enthusiasm. Political corpses burst from their sepulchres and flung aside their long-worn, decorous ceraments. Every failure in the State suddenly discovered that he was the victim of aristocratic and plutocratic oppression. The farmers and the "common people" were warned that this was a fight for their lives. They were promised lower taxes, better times, large but indefinite benefits, and general redemption. Their class loyalty was appealed to. Opponents of the new movement were denounced bitterly as traitors to the people and hirelings of "Broad Street"—the banking street in Charleston—and such newspapers as declined to support Tillman were described as "subsidized."

The Democratic organization of the State was captured by precisely the same methods and processes recently used to capture the Democratic organization of the Union. The similarity could be even more strongly illustrated by reciting minor details. The same promises, the same denunciations, the same sectional and class appeals, the same details of woes and evils and ex parte argument to prove them the direct results of corrupt and incapable government which we now hear and read addressed to the voters of the United States in behalf of Bryan and free silver were addressed to the voters of South Carolina in 1890 in behalf of Tillman and reform.

Now for results:

If Senator Tillman is to be believed, the farmers and "common people" of his State are in worse condition now than they were six years ago. Taxation has been increased. Under pretense of a fight against monopolies, the river phosphate mining industry has been almost destroyed, hundreds of laborers employed in it have been deprived of work, and the State's revenues from that source have been diminished by more than half. There have been more serious scandals and defalcations in office in the six years of "reform" government than occurred in the fourteen years under the "old aristocratic ring," as the reformers called it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of banking capital have been driven out. While the farmers are in no better condition than they were, the cities and towns have been materially injured by hostile legislation.

Worse than all, a beautiful illustration has been given of the principle of political mechanics that an exaggerated democracy naturally and automatically becomes a despotism and an autocracy. Senator Tillman has become dictator. Legislation is shaped, candidates are named, and policies fixed in "reform" caucuses and conferences. Under his supervision the dispensary law, by which the State forces private citizens out of the liquor business, on the ground that it is immoral, and then engages in it herself, was enacted. The State Supreme Court having declared it to be unconstitutional, Tillman, as he said himself, "hid it out in the bushes" until he could have a new Supreme Court created to obey his wishes, reverse the previous decision, and make him, as he called himself, "the largest liquor dealer in the world." The law gives unlimited power to the Governor. Tillman's political creature and dependent, to appoint and direct armed Constables.

Combined with the new county government law, it creates 1,500 new officers, appointed virtually by the Governor—new offices equivalent to more than 1 per cent. of the voting population. Similar legislation by a "reform" Congress would give a "reform" President, in like proportion, about 140,000 new offices to use in the perfection of a political machine. Every Judge in the State was chosen by Tillman's approval. He replaced Wade Hampton in the United States Senate with a man who, less than ten years before, was a fugitive from justice, with a price set on his head by official proclamation, and he, having become unruly, will replace him with a man who was a lawyer of small standing before he became a Tillman partisan, and who, as recently shown by THE TIMES, was the hired attorney of the broker who held an exclusive option on $5,000,000 of State bonds, and at the same time was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate authorizing the bond issue.

When a jury convicted one of Tillman's liquor constables of the murder of an inoffensive negro, who was running away when shot, Tillman, then Governor, promptly pardoned and reappointed the convict. There are counties where juries are filled only with men known to be for Tillman. Legislative, judicial, executive, educational, and military departments are all absolutely under the control of this one man. By the use of his machine he owns the so-called Democratic organization so completely that he had his choice whether he would carry the State delegation to the Democratic or the Populist National Convention.

Of course, the end of this must come presently, and there are already signs of that end. The people of South Carolina were the first in the South to be deluded by the fantastical distortion of Democracy that makes it a thing of classes and sections, its leadership that of windy rhetoric, its purpose revolution, and its doctrines the destruction of all that is good and a departure from tested and honored precedent. They will probably be the first to be undeceived and to free themselves from the shame and danger.

The accusations of the new leaders against the old have been disproved; their promises remain unfulfilled. Taxes have not been lightened, and new, costly, and oppressive political machines have been created. Tyranny has been established. Sycophancy as base as that of Turkish menials and the smell of corruption are in every department of the Government, from highest to lowest. Crime has not decreased, but has rather increased. Violence, riot, bloodshed, and serious loss have resulted from grotesque experiments of legislation, and men who in normal condition could not obtain the slightest consideration from the people have been lifted into the highest places.

Politics has been degraded, and the dignity of the State and people has been shamed. The public canvasses have become blackguarding and howling contests. Taught to shower abuse upon their opponents of the other party, the rivals of the same faction naturally use the same method against each other. Candidates for State offices have been exchanging such epithets as "liar" and "thief" from the hustings. Day before yesterday the Governor of the State and one of the circuit Judges, candidates for the United States Senate, fought with their fists, in the presence of their constituents, while their partisans, all of the "reformed" Democracy, drew revolvers and prepared to do murder.

Where South Carolina stands to-day among the States of the Union the United States would stand among the nations of the earth should the Populist ticket and platform win. Studying the results of deformed, perverted, degraded Democracy here, the people of the country may see in small what would come upon the Republic from the triumph of the same methods and purposes, and can understand how and why it would come. Like causes bring like effects upon big and little Commonwealths. A political movement begun in falsehood must be maintained by oppression and the power of the machine. Born in deceit, it must live by corruption. Created to satisfy the hungry for office, it must continue to feed them at any cost. Established on prejudices, it must keep those prejudices inflamed, must pander to them more and more recklessly, and must descend to ever lower depths to find strength.

That is the history of Populism in South Carolina, where it has flourished longest and most luxuriantly; it is the history of Populism elsewhere, and it is the plain, clear lesson for the American people to ponder.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

An Inestimable Service.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

In view of the loud predictions that the Pop-Anarch. crowd is going to sweep the country in November and put the country on a silver basis, the bankers of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia exhibited a marvelous degree of courage and self-sacrificing patriotism or of steadfast faith in the common sense and honesty of the American people when they voluntarily came forward within the last few days and handed over to the Government over $15,000,000 of gold to replenish the Treasury gold reserve, with half as much more to come, taking greenbacks in exchange. In this transaction, out of which they make no profit, they take all the risks of a victory for free silver in November, which would create a gold-hoarding panic and financial disturbances that might seriously decrease the value of their greenbacks. But, if they make no profit out of it, their timely and patriotic action averts a possible financial scare resulting from the diminishing gold reserve, which would have been injurious to the financial interests of the whole country. This is not the first time that the New-York bankers have performed an inestimable service to the country in coming to the relief either of a weakening Treasury or a disordered financial situation in the country at large.

A Negro Boy Preacher.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

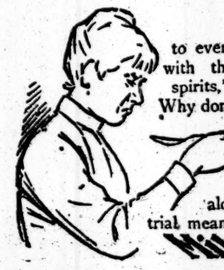
A colored boy preacher, only eight years old, who never attended school a day in his life and weighs but fifty-one pounds, has been the occasion of much interest in the colored churches of Mobile for the past week, having appeared in five of them of various denominations, and in each creating the same interest. He is little J. L. Washington, and has been named "the walking Bible and prodigy of the world." He is said to quote any Scripture called for, reads any passages, and even recites the most difficult chapters of the Bible from memory. He is said to have been born in Big Rock, Pulaski County, Ark., and taken to Bolivar, Miss., when three years old. He embraced religion, professing conversion when five years old, and was baptized by the Rev. J. W. Muse of Ohio, and since that time has been preaching and lecturing. From persons who have heard and seen the boy it is learned that his talent is most wonderful. The father, who is blind, accompanies the child.

Death of Miss M. E. Lawlor.

Two sisters of Miss M. E. Lawlor, who was found dead in bed at her boarding house at 30 West Forty-seventh Street, Sunday, came to this city yesterday from their home at Middletown, Conn., and made arrangements to take the body to that place. Miss Lawlor, they said, came to New-York from Middletown last Spring, and was a typewriter. The autopsy showed that she died from natural causes.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the saloon passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Friesland, from Antwerp, were J. L. Dudley, the Rev. Antoff Geyser, the Rev. Francis E. Hall, Mrs. J. N. Jordan, the Rev. P. D. Lill, Ralph D. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sawyer, F. H. Tiedemann, Calvin Thomas, and Homer L. Day.



Distasteful

to every woman—wash day and house-cleaning time with their grim attendants; "aching back," "low spirits," "tired to death," "worn out," "out of sorts." Why don't you get rid of these things? Use Pearline. Directions on each package for the latest, safest, quickest, and best ways of washing. The wonderful success of Pearline (used and talked of by millions of women)—that alone ought to move you to try it. And then a trial means continued use. 473

Millions Use Pearline

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Silver Gush Not Argument.

"Can you tell me," demanded a workingman whom I have known for a good many years, "where I can find some real practical talks on the silver question by men who believe in free coinage? I've read a lot on the gold side, and my mind is pretty well made up that I don't want Bryan for President and that I don't want anything to do with the policy he is advocating. But it seems to me some of the silver fellows must get down to business in some of their talks, and I want to get hold of a speech or a document that has got some sense and some arithmetic in it."

"I feel that way myself," I replied. "My judgment agrees with yours, that this silver question is a practical question and that sentiment and rhapsody haven't much to do with it. I want propositions and proofs; not propositions and gush. If a man tells me there is a conspiracy on the part of the British and American capitalists to enslave the American people by making their money scarce, I want him to tell me who the conspirators are, what their method of operation is, precisely what they have done and are doing. Where's the evidence of this conspiracy? Where's the proof?

"In a court of law, when a man is accused of a crime, the State brings in witnesses, and every witness is examined and cross-examined until everything he knows about the case has been presented to the court and jury. We want that sort of treatment in this campaign. If the silverites can back up their propositions with proofs, demonstrations, and figures, we want them to do it."

"That's right," assented my workingman friend, "and first of all, I want them to explain why a man like me, who has good wages and steady work, and gets his pay in money that is good and sound, and just what it pretends to be, wants to vote to cut his wages in two. That is just what they ask me to do. They tell me that the money I get is altogether too good, because it buys too much, goes too far in paying for rent, provisions, and clothes. They say I'd be better off to have fifty-three-cent dollars.

"That's a funny proposition, seems to me—to tell a man that he would be better off if he should earn about half what he earns now, scale down his savings bank deposit 47 per cent., throw away pretty near half of the life insurance he has provided for his family, and then go to work and pay twice as much as he has to pay now for everything that is necessary for himself and his family. How in thunder are they going to prove to me that the money I'm getting is too good for me, and that it buys altogether too much flour, meat, coal, and clothing?

"That's what I asked a fellow that was talking silver over to our shop.

"'Why,' says he, 'the minute we get free coinage, you'll see silver go up and the silver dollar will be worth as much as the gold dollar is now.'

"'Look here,' says I, 'I want to ask you two questions. In the first place, what's the sense, if silver is going to be as valuable as gold, in this agitation, all this talk about gold bugs, this awful charge that gold is so valuable that while we are using it for our money standard everything else is shrinking in value? You are shouting for cheaper money, and when I pin you down and ask you why I should want cheaper money, you turn about and tell me that it wouldn't be cheap at all, but worth as much as gold is now.

"'The other question is how you propose to make this fifty-three-cent dollar worth as much as gold? What facts have you got to prove to me that if we should establish free coinage, the 53 cents' worth of silver in this dollar in my hand would be worth 100 cents?'"

"Did you get a satisfactory answer to your question?" I asked.

"Not a bit of it," my friend replied.

"'Oh, I see,' says the fellow, 'you're a gold man.'

"'Yes,' says I, 'that's what I am now, but I'm open to conviction. If you can show me that a man with steady work and good pay ought to kick because the money his employer gives him every week goes too far in making his family comfortable and providing for the future, I'll vote for Bryan and free silver.'

"'Let me read you something from Bryan's speech out to Chicago,' the fellow says.

"'Something practical?' says I. 'Something that will help me understand this wonderful proposition of yours, that it's better for a man to earn 53 cents than it is to earn a good round dollar? Got anything in Bryan's speech to back that proposition? I guess not,' says I. 'I've read that speech. I read it through from beginning to end, just to see if I could find anything in it to show me why I ought to vote for free silver. I didn't find one word of argument in all Bryan said to support this free-silver idea.

"'I've got that Chicago speech in my pocket,' says I. 'Wait till I get it out and read a paragraph out of it.' I pulled out a newspaper and read that sentence in Bryan's speech:

"'We shall answer this demand for the gold standard by saying to them: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

"That talk brought down the Chicago Convention, as this newspaper tells it. 'Then the applause broke out.' That's one of Bryan's answers to the question I raise, and the question that is in the minds of everybody situated as I am: 'What cause have I for complaint against the gold standard when I get as good wages as I ever had, and my wages are paid in money that buys enough to make all my family comfortable and leave a little every week to put in the bank?'

"Bryan is talking to the English and American capitalists when he says: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.' I answer him back, speaking as a representative of labor and as one of mankind:

"'Mr. Bryan, just come down off your perch and talk sense. Nobody, neither English nor American, is trying to put a crown of thorns on my brow, and nobody is trying to crucify me on a cross of gold. I don't like a man to use such talk as that deliberately and keep on using it. As I understand it, you and your wife got up those sentences about the cross and crown three or four years ago. You've been using them ever since. According to my notions, they come pretty near being sacrilegious. It doesn't suit me to have a politician go about the country making capital for himself by cheap word play on an incident in the life of Christ.

"'But let that go. All I ask of you, Mr. Bryan, is plain, solid talk that bears on the proposition that, as a laboring man, I ought not to be contented with good wages and good money, but, instead of that, ought to vote for something that would cut down my wages and run up the prices of everything I buy.'

"John," said I, as my friend paused, "that's sensible talk. Let your fellow-workmen hear some of it."

"Don't you fear," he replied. "They're all getting in line. The Bryan boom in New-York isn't half so big as it was ten days ago."

To Enlarge a Station House.

Col. F. D. Grant, who is on the Building Committee of the Police Board, last night made an inspection of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station House. The precinct is twenty-five men short of its full complement, yet the station house is inadequate to accommodate the present force. There is talk of buying the adjoining four-story building used now as a colored mission, and altering it for police purposes, and also extending back and adding a story to the present house. If the plan is carried out, the new house would be altered first and then occupied, while the additions were in progress on the old building. Col. Grant would not talk of the matter last night, but it is understood that the desired property can be had.

Tarrytown Health Board Enjoined.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—The Board of Health of the town of Greenburgh ordered Williams & Landers to cease operating their fat-rendering factory, as it had decided that it was a nuisance and was injurious to health. The firm has brought an action to prevent the health authorities from interfering with it. Its lawyer has secured from Judge Lent a temporary injunction restraining the health officials.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence are granted First Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, Fourth Artillery, two months; Second Lieut. James Hamilton, Third Artillery, extended one month, and Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., extended one month.

Navy.

—Naval Cadet D. M. Garrison has been ordered from the Raleigh to the Amphitrite, exchanging places with Naval Cadet E. H. Dunn.

—Gunner J. G. Foster from the Wabash to the nitre depot, Malden, Mass.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

STATISTICS AND STATESMEN.

Some Curious Researches into the Peculiarities of French Politics.

From The London Chronicle.

A philosopher has protested against the low cunning of algebra. Arithmetic, too, has its queer little underhand machinations, especially when it is set working in the region of politics. The methods of an exact science applied to one so notoriously inexact suggests the old and perplexing problem, how

PROPOSED BOROUGH PLAN

OPPOSITION IN AND OUT OF THE GREATER NEW-YORK COMMISSION.

A Majority of Mr. De Witt's Colleagues Refused at Their Meetings to Express Themselves Favorably to His System—City Officials Not Ready to Express Views—Mr. Parker Thinks the Borough Idea Will Not Prevail.

The borough system which the Sub-Committee on Draft of the Greater New-York Commission is proposing to establish in the government of the consolidated city is the absorbing topic of discussion among city officials and men who take an interest in municipal affairs.

Ever since William C. De Witt, a member of the sub-committee, suggested the borough idea, at the organization of the commission, on June 26, it has been the subject of warm controversy among members of the commission and by the public. It was plain that the system was opposed by a majority of the members of the commission when it was first proposed, and the opposition seems to have grown stronger since then. Mr. De Witt's resolution in reference to the system was promptly tabled at the first meeting.

At the second meeting of the commission this resolution, which had been, in the meanwhile, remodeled, or, at least, put into more definite shape, was the subject of a warm discussion. As it then appeared, the resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That this commission, while not committing itself in advance, but as a guide to the Committee on Draft, whose charter is to be considered in whole and in detail by the entire commission when it shall have been reported, expresses itself favorable to a plan of consolidation to consist of a federation of boroughs into a municipality, which shall have one Mayor and a Common Council, who, together with the several administrative departments, to be filled at the pleasure of the Mayor, shall have control of all subjects of common and general interest, such as taxation, education, police, excise, fire, and charities; while to each borough shall be confided all subjects of local concern, such as the opening, grading, paving, and cleaning of streets and other sectional subjects or improvements; and deputy officers of the administrative departments of the municipality shall be provided for each borough, to be stationed at the borough hall or building, for the convenience of the people thereof.

In other words this commission does not favor the unification of all the municipalities now existing in the territory of Greater New-York under one Mayor and Common Council, regardless of the principles of home rule applicable to the various sections or of the autonomy of existing municipalities, but favors a federative system conformable to the principles of home rule.

Mr. De Witt read the resolution at the meeting, and moved that it be taken from the table. The motion was defeated by a vote of three for and seven against.

Those who opposed the taking of the resolution from the table were Commissioners Tracy, Gilroy, Low, Pinney, Hancock, Dillon, and Gleason. The three who favored taking it from the table were Commissioners De Witt, Wurster, and Dutcher. The lines seemed to be drawn as between Brooklyn, on the one hand, and New-York and the other municipalities interested on the other.

It was thought by the majority that the borough idea had been killed, but it had not even been scotched. The Committee on Draft is headed by Mr. De Witt, the author of the borough resolution. The sub-committee, to which has been intrusted the work of preparing a rough sketch of a charter, is also headed by Mr. De Witt. At the first meeting of this sub-committee, Mr. De Witt stated his idea of a borough system, as follows:

The whole idea is one of home rule. I want boroughs, and small boroughs, so that when a street is to be opened, paved, or improved, or any public work is to be undertaken, the people of the borough interested will know exactly what the work is and whether it is necessary or advisable. I want a municipality divided into a number of small, self-governing sub-municipalities or communities.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy was especially vigorous in his opposition to the borough system. He fought it at the first and second meetings of the commission. It is thought by those who are close to him that he is still unalterably opposed to the system.

Gen. Tracy, Chairman of the commission, is also thought to be strongly opposed to the borough idea, as he voted against it when it came up before the commission.

A number of prominent officials were asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as to their positions on the system. Most of them stated that they were waiting to form their judgment intelligently by seeing exactly what the scheme of the Sub-Committee on Draft really means. While they would not commit themselves to a definite expression, they seemed to be almost unanimously opposed to the system.

Acting Mayor Jeroloman said that he would not care to express a positive opinion until after carefully reading the charter, as thus far prepared.

"When I get a chance to look it over closely," he said, "I shall have something to say."

Controller Fitch said: "I generally have an opinion on matters of such great public interest; and I shall soon have one on the borough idea and other new features sought to be introduced in the charter of Greater New-York. I am not yet prepared, however, to give my views to the public. I want, also, to say something about the proposition to have the Auditing Department distinct from the Department of Finance. But I must talk over the charter with the men who are drafting it before venturing to criticise it. You will know my views a little later on."

Vice President Windolph of the Board of Aldermen said he had not given the matter sufficient study to enable him to express an opinion.

Police Commissioner Parker, who was counsel to the former Greater New-York Commission, said:

"The draft of the charter, so far as it has been made known, is in such a sketchy form that I do not wish to express an opinion on it at present. It is simply the work of the sub-committee, subject to revision, not only by the full committee, but by the whole commission thereafter, and last of all by the Legislature. At best, it is but a tentative draft—a skeleton charter—concerning which it is premature to express an opinion."

He thinks the De Witt plan of boroughs has many bad features. He said that the plan originated in Brooklyn, and that it seemed to be intended as a sort of protection to the present autonomy of that city. He thinks the commission will kill the scheme before it gets to the Legislature.

Speaking of the powers to be vested in the Mayor, as the proposed charter at present reads, Commissioner Parker said: "His power would be autocratic. More and more during the past twenty-five years the tendency of this City Government has been to make the Mayor an autocrat. It has been a serious question with those people interested in the formation of the greater city whether it would not be incalculably more salutary for the cause of self-government and of the public good in general, if some system could be devised which would better impress upon the public from day to day their responsibility for the creation of their Municipal Government."

Regarding the effect on the dock rights and exclusive water ways of the city under the greater city charter, Mr. Parker said: "The rights that this corporation holds will not be invaded by consolidation unless there be express legislation to that effect. Such legislation may come with the charter or may not come at all, as such legislation is not inferred in the chapters of the charter so far made public."

Others declined to express any views until the matter had been more fully studied.

SUB-COMMITTEE HARD AT WORK.

Other Chapters of the Proposed Charter to be Made Public Soon.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 27.—W. C. De Witt of the Greater New-York Commission said to-day that he had nothing more to say just now about the first five chapters of the draft of the proposed charter. Criticism and remarks about them, he said, are now due from others. The five chapters might never be adopted, he said, but that did not alter the fact that the Sub-Committee on Draft had spent long hours of hard work on them.

The sub-committee, he said, is now hard at work on Chapter 6 of the charter. This is an all-important one, as it deals with finance. What has been decided on Mr. De Witt would not say, and he remarked that all guesses that have been made relative to it are merely guesses and not facts. Some of these guesses, he said, are very far from the facts, but others are close to the draft that will probably be made public on or about Thursday next. That portion of the proposed charter published this morning represents just about one-sixth of the work before the sub-committee. In the future just as soon as each chapter is drafted it will be made public. Each member of the commission will be furnished with a copy of the draft of each chapter and with a full draft when all the chapters are completed.

Mr. De Witt expects the result of the labors of the sub-committee will be in shape for presentation to the Committee on Draft on Sept. 15, at a meeting to be held in New-York. The committee probably will occupy a month in considering the draft, and the revised draft will be presented to the full commission some time in October. He said that the proceedings of the sub-committee and of the full committee will be furnished every member of the commission and to the press, and that when the commission meets in October every one will be fully conversant with the details and able to take up the work at once and bring it to a speedy conclusion.

A PRISONER'S BRIEF LIBERTY.

Edward Murphy Soon Captured After His Escape from Jefferson Market.

Edward Murphy escaped from the Jefferson Market Prison just after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, but was recaptured in the afternoon through the shrewdness of the policeman who had originally arrested him.

When Murphy was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, before Magistrate Mott, on July 1, he said that he was thirty-eight years old and was a cook at Long Branch, N. J. He was charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct, and was committed to the workhouse by Magistrate Mott for six months. Owing to the crowded condition of the workhouse he was taken from Blackwell's Island on July 13 to the Jefferson Market Prison to act as a cook for the other prisoners. A pass was given to him so that he could pass through the prison yard in going from the kitchen to the prison.

Night Keeper Redmond McManus released Murphy from his cell, where he had passed the night, at 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning, and allowed him to go into the prison yard. The big gate was closed, and McManus thought no more about Murphy until he noticed, ten minutes later, that there was no sound of preparations for breakfast coming from the basement.

On investigation he found that Murphy had disappeared. The only way Murphy could have escaped was by climbing a water spout near the fence, which is twenty feet high, and then making a daring leap. McManus immediately notified the police, and also telephoned to the Yorkville Police Court. Policeman John A. Schenings of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who originally arrested Murphy, was notified, and at 2:30 o'clock P. M. he went to 1,164 Second Avenue, knowing that Murphy's sweetheart, Mary Gilmore, lived there, and suspecting he would visit the house to get a change of clothes. He and Murphy reached the house at the same time.

When he again arrested Murphy the screams of Miss Gilmore caused the prisoner to fight desperately. Murphy was finally overpowered and was taken to the Yorkville Police Court. He was again committed to Blackwell's Island by Magistrate Simms. Keeper McManus called for him later and took him back to the Jefferson Market Prison, where he will continue to act as cook, but under a close watch.

SAILED ON HEEDLESS OF CRIES.

Schooner Ann Marie of St. Pierre Run Down on the Grand Banks.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 27.—The schooner Effie arrived here last night from the Grand Banks, bringing twenty-one Frenchmen belonging to the schooner Ann Marie of St. Pierre, which was run down by the schooner Pacifique on Thursday last and sank within an hour. The Pacifique held on her course, heedless of the cries for help of those who left the sinking vessel. The Anna Marie's crew, however, took to their boats and were saved.

This afternoon the Lunenburg schooner Bonus brought in fifteen other Frenchmen, the crew of the schooner Elted, which vessel foundered on the banks yesterday. No lives were lost.

There are seventy-seven shipwrecked bank fishermen at this port.

AT SEA IN A SMALL BOAT.

Georgia Picks Up Two Fishermen Who Had Lost Their Vessel.

When the Hamburg-American Line steamship Georgia arrived yesterday she had two seamen aboard who were not in her complement when she left Stettin.

Capt. Russ reported that at noon, on July 22, in latitude 46 degrees 1 minute, longitude 48 degrees 48 minutes, a dory containing two men was sighted. The men were desperately waving signals to attract attention.

The steamship bore down and took them aboard. They were Alfred and William Kidy of the fishing schooner G. H. Ernst of Lunenberg, N. S. They had lost their vessel during a fog, and when the fog lifted they were unable to locate her. They had been blown about for two days without food and with very little water, and were nearly famished when picked up.

MRS. SUSAN P. LILLIENTHAL'S WILL.

Cuts Off a Daughter for Marrying Against Her Wishes.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 27.—The will of Mrs. Susan P. Lillienthal of Yonkers was filed this morning in the Surrogate's Court here. She left an estate in Yonkers of $750,000 in real, and $125,000 in personal property.

After providing for the payment of her debts and the purchase of a new plot in Greenwood or Woodlawn Cemetery for herself and family, she gives her daughter, Susie L. Parr, her cluster diamond ring, with the request that the setting be left unchanged. The remainder of her jewelry she gives to her daughters Susie and Marie.

She leaves $10,000 to the Union Trust Company of New-York in trust to pay the income to her daughter Maud, who is cut off from the share she would have had in the estate because she married in direct violation of the testatrix's wishes. This income is left to her during her life, and at her death the principal reverts to the estate.

She requests that, if possible, Belvoir, the family homestead, be the home of her children. After the death of Maud and Albert the estate is to be divided among the children, share and share alike.

She appoints Benjamin and Susie Parr executors of the will, which is dated Sept. 9, 1892.

EFFECTS OF THE RAINES LAW.

Decrease of Crime as Shown by Police Court Returns.

Under direction of Magistrate Deuel, Clerk Doran of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday compiled a table showing the number of cases attributable to drink brought before the Court on the last Monday of July during the past six years—the cases including disorderly conduct, assault, larceny, violation of excise law, &c.

The figures are as follows:

Offense.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Disorderly conduct	27	25	25	18	28	21
Intoxication	11	8	6	10	7	2
Violation excise	8	13	9	10	32	5
Felonious assault	..	..	..	..	2	..
Assault	1	8	6	8	3	1
Violation corporation ordinances	1	..	3	..	18	2
Burglary	..	..	..	..	2	..
Larceny	2	8	10	3	8	4
Miscellaneous	5	6	7	11	9	8
Total	55	63	66	60	109	44

The object of the compilation was to show the effects of the operation of the new excise law on general conduct and the efficiency of its Sunday closing provisions.

Passengers on the Spree.

Among the passengers booked on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree, which will sail to-day for Southampton and Bremen, are O. H. Bronson, Capt. B. C. Hinton, Frank Huyler, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, James G. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Johnson, Prof. A. V. W. Jenking, Benno Loewy, D. E. Legget, Henry J. Meyer, C. O. Peters, and the Rev. W. T. Whitaker.

SIGNAL CORPS'S WORK IN CAMP.

Storm That Blew Down Tents and Deluged Everything.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 27.—The Fourteenth Regiment, whose week in camp began Saturday, has started right in to gain golden opinions. Its guard mount yesterday morning was the best this year for the first day's work, and that of this morning was equally good. The same can almost be said of the morning drills, for they were also well executed.

The separate companies are also doing good work. The First Signal Corps made an early start in its work, and the cool breeze that prevailed made the signal flags snap as the dots and dashes were signaled.

The three signal corps have considerable work mapped out for them. Each in turn is to perform continuous duty for twenty-four hours, and, as a conclusion to the week's work, will do some signaling on a grand scale. The plans for this, however, have not been fully matured, but it will be something never attempted heretofore.

Capt. Leigh and the Second Corps, from Brooklyn, have the first trick of twenty-four hours. A number of them are on the Dunphy Hill, and a part in camp. Both have erected tents as temporary shelter, but those in camp have the better end of the trick, as they get their meals at the mess hall. Those on Dunphy Hill have to look out for themselves.

They have used the heliograph and flags during the day, and during the night they will continue the work with lanterns and torches. The night messages will be in cipher, to be translated, as though they were intercepted messages.

The First Corps spent the afternoon in stringing a telegraph and telephone line from Major Ives's tent to Capt. Leigh's station, out on the eastern bluff. They had just completed their labors when one of the severest storms that ever swept across camp came down over Manitou Mountain.

A gentle pattering of rain was the advance guard. Then great clouds rolled up over the mountain, the rain came down in floods, and the high wind which accompanied it played havoc with the tents. When the fury of the storm had spent itself every one turned out to reckon up the damage.

At least twenty tents and flies were down and the streets were flooded, the water in some instances coming up over the tent floors, while the hollows in the parade grounds were veritable lakes. Major Ives's and Major Russell's tents were blown, the fly in front of Lieut. Col. Butts's tent was a wreck, all but two of the tents in "Newspaper Row" were down, and there was general wreckage throughout the park of tents. The worst of the storm, however, was over a little after 5 o'clock. There was no evening parade, the gun was fired with the companies drawn up in their respective streets.

Everything is wet in camp to-night, and it is somewhat of a dreary place.

Capt. Leigh asked the condition of the station at Dunphy Hill when the storm abated, and received this answer: "We are wet, but can signal with lanterns under cover."

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin left camp to-night. Col. Michell is, therefore, post commander.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. John F. Carroll, Fourteenth Regiment. Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Philip E. Wingate, Fourteenth Regiment, and Second Lieut. William Baker, Twelfth Separate Company.

BATTLED FOR FAIR OPERA SINGERS.

Young Men Endeavored to Settle a Dispute at Fisticuffs.

Charles Fowler Van Sickle and David Marrener Levison, who engaged in a fight on Sunday on the roof of the house 314 Riverside Drive, to settle a dispute concerning the merits of two comic opera stars, were both confined to their homes yesterday.

Van Sickle is twenty-one years old and is the son of John Van Sickle of 791 West End Avenue, the agent of the Morgan Line of steamships. Levison is nineteen years old. His father is a wealthy retired merchant, whose residence is at 310 West Eighty-ninth Street.

The young men engaged in a dispute on Tuesday night while on the roof garden of the Hotel Majestic as to the respective merits of Edna Wallace Hopper of the De Wolf Hopper opera company and Della Fox of the Della Fox opera company.

When the Hotel Majestic band played a selection from Sousa's opera "El Capitan," Levison, who had witnessed the opera a score of times, poured a libation to Edna Wallace Hopper, the heroine of the opera, and declared in his most convincing manner that she was the daintiest and most graceful performer on the comic-opera stage.

Van Sickle, who is a Texan and without fear, remarked that Mrs. Hopper was not "in it" with Della Fox, whom he had admired during her recent engagement at Palmer's Theatre, in "The Little Trooper." Then it was that Levison remarked:

"Pshaw! You don't know what you are talking about. Della Fox is old and growing fat, while Mrs. Hopper is a mere girl and as light and graceful as a kitten."

Van Sickle's answer was to throw a glass of cracked ice into Levison's face. There would have been a fight there and then, but Herbert Edward, a mutual friend, interposed and prevented an encounter.

Then the young men sat down and arranged to fight a battle with fists on Sunday morning to settle the matter, just as knights of old settled like disputes. The battle ground was to be the roof of a house whose occupants were at Newport, and Mr. Meyers was chosen as referee. At 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning the trio met on the battle ground, and, after stripping for the fight, Referee Meyers called "Time." There were two fierce, unscientific rounds, and then Referee Meyers declared the fight a draw.

Young Levison, who is a member of the New-York Athletic Club, declared yesterday that he would go into training for a month and then meet Van Sickle in another contest.

On the Rialto the theatrical people laughed over the story, and John W. McKinney, business manager for De Wolf Hopper, declared it a grievous shame to have delayed so good a story until after the closing of De Wolf Hopper's season at the Broadway Theatre. "That is a good advertisement gone to waste," lamented Mr. McKinney.

SEVEN POLICY DEALERS ARRAIGNED

They Are Held for Trial on Pleas of Not Guilty.

Seven policy dealers who were indicted in Jersey City last Thursday were yesterday arraigned in the General Sessions Court before Judge Hudspeth. Francis Drum was called to plead to ten indictments, Louis Solomon to eight, Andrew Lyon to five, Francis Daly to two, and Thomas Daly, Henry Longwell, and Leopold Livingston to one each. Michael Quigley, another dealer under indictment, was too ill to be arraigned, and his case went over.

Francis Daly pleaded guilty to having policy slips in his possession, and not guilty to the charge of selling. All the others pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $2,000 each.

Gustav Hauser became security for Leopold Livingston and John Moran for Thomas Daly. No time was set for trial, but as indictments are pending against a number of other dealers, all the cases will probably go over to the September term.

New Steamship Line to Jamaica.

A new steamship line between Brooklyn and Jamaican ports is to be established next month. The first steamship is scheduled to sail Aug. 7. The new company will be known as the Independent Line. The promoter of the new line is the Bush Company, that has charge of the Independent stores at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. At first only freight vessels will be run, but if the new venture proves successful, passenger steamers will be put on. The initial trip will be made by the steamship Bahanan, and ten days later the steamship King Frode will leave this port for Jamaican ports.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE GARRULOUS SEA COOK

SPENCER OF THE HERBERT FULLER MAKES DARK HINTS.

Intimates the Murders Were Plotted and that He Knows Things He Hasn't Told—Bram, His Mates, and Mr. Monks Arrive in Boston—They Are Handcuffed and Guarded by Forty-five Policemen in Their Passage from Wharf to Prison.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Plant Line steamer Halifax, Capt. Pye, from Prince Edward Island and Halifax, arrived this morning, having among the passengers Mate Bram, Seaman Brown, Steward Spencer, Lester Monks, and five seamen from the barkentine Herbert Fuller, which put into Halifax Tuesday with Capt. Nash, Mrs. Nash, and Second Mate Bramberg murdered.

Police Officer Thomas Kline of Halifax accompanied the prisoners and turned them over to Police Captain Cain of Division 1, who, with forty-five men, was at the wharf when the vessel arrived, it being expected by the police that a large crowd would be present. There were many there, but no demonstration occurred.

The prisoners were handcuffed. Mr. Monks was allowed to go to his home. The other men were taken to Station I, where they were booked and had breakfast, following which they were escorted to the United States court, arraigned, and held for further action. Lester Monks had returned at this time and was present with his father.

Spencer, the colored steward, said to-day: "The morning after the murder there was no clue to the murderer, and every one was filled with alarm, but it was not long before I suspected the mate, because of the strange way he acted. He came to me weeping and crying, and gave me his revolver, saying he wanted me to keep it for him and protect him. I said: 'No, you keep it yourself.'

"But he insisted on my taking it. I thought it was very strange. We hunted for the Captain's revolver, but could not find it. I said: 'The man who killed the Captain has got his revolver. We all stand in danger of being massacred.'

"We found the Captain's gun and urged Mate Bram to take it over and over again, but he said: 'No, it's too heavy,' and all I could say had no effect upon him. I thought it was very strange that he who was left in command of the ship should not want to have a weapon to compel the sailors to obey him."

"When did you first suspect the mate?" was asked.

"I began to suspicion him the same day, because of the way he acted, and because I saw two spots of blood on his braces. I seized him from behind and told him we should have to put the irons on him. He said: 'I am innocent.' One of the sailors, the Frenchman, put the irons on Mate Bram, while I covered him with Monks's revolver. I did not draw the revolver at first, but only when the mate began to grow ugly."

"Where was Monks at this time?"

"He was looking on. I borrowed his revolver because I did not trust any of the crew. It was pretty hard to tell how they stood. They did not want to have the ship steered for Halifax, and when I wanted to signal the pilotboat to get our course they did not want me to do it. Sailors are always full of whims."

Asked as to whether the cries of Mrs. Nash could have been heard by Passenger Monks, the steward answered that he did not see how it could have been otherwise than that he must have heard them.

Concerning the conduct of Brown, the steward said:

"He says he saw the mate peeping in through the window. He must have known then that the mate was up to some wrongdoing, for no man of common sense would try to look through the window to see anything when the vessel was rolling so unless he was afraid to go in the door."

In reply to repeated commendations for his bravery the steward said:

"Oh, that wasn't anything; but I do think that I ought to get the insurance money from the insurance company for bringing the vessel into port."

Spencer at another time said:

"I do not think it is fair for people to make so much talk about Monks's navigating the ship into Halifax. All I have got to thank him for is that he loaned me his revolver. With that in my possession, I was able to do a good deal. Monks had never been on board a ship before, and he was sick before he came on board, and seasick after we got outside.

"I don't want to say a great deal about this affair at present, but there will be some interesting developments at the trial. I was about the only one Bram talked much to before the murder, and I believe it was all planned beforehand. I know just after leaving port Bram was a little worried about my wife, who is in a delicate condition, and one day I told Bram that I had been worrying, but that I felt better then. He looked at me and said: 'Well, I don't feel happy yet.' That night the murders were committed.

"There are some things that will have to be explained in connection with Bram and Brown, to show that both did not know what was going to happen. When I went to the little window in the cabin through which Brown claims to have seen the murders committed, I found that the brass bar had been bent and that the curtains were down on the side. Brown admitted having done this, and he left the wheel to do it. He could not see what went on in the cabin from where he stood at the wheel.

"I know myself that sometimes when I wanted to see whether the missus was down there I had to put my face close to the glass before I could see anything, and that night the light in the cabin was so dim, as it always was, that nobody could see down there unless they took particular pains to go to the window, push aside the curtain, and look down.

"We kept a close watch on the suspected men the next day, and there is another one of the sailors who may know something about this affair when he is made to testify. This man was on the watch below at the time, and the next day the passenger called my attention to the mate, who took occasion to talk to this sailor through one of the windows of the house. As soon as I saw them I ran over and asked the mate what the matter was.

"He turned it off by saying the sailor asked him what was to be done, and he had told him they had decided to put Brown in irons.

"I don't believe that was the subject of their conversation at all, and I do not know what to think of that sailor, for he certainly acted queerly. When he saw me with the revolver after the murder, he shook like a leaf and seemed frightened to death. He asked me if that was the gun the Captain had killed himself with, and I said to him:

"'You know d—d well he didn't kill himself.'"

Spencer would not give the name of this sailor. The other men did not have a great deal to say, but seemed to think young Monks had conducted himself well under such terrible circumstances, and according to the sailors' stories, they all had a hand in navigating the ship and did not require a master after they had got a course to Halifax.

Capt. McLaughlin will take command of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, and he is now on his way to Halifax. It is said that enough men have already been secured to man the vessel, and in the course of a few days she will resume her voyage to Rosario.

LOOKING FOR MICHAEL ROGERS.

His Sister Says He Is Insane—Discharged from Bellevue Sunday.

Michael Rogers, twenty-seven years old, of 500 West Fifty-third Street has been missing since Sunday, and the police were directed yesterday, in orders from Police Headquarters, to search for him.

Rogers is said to be insane and unable to take care of himself. While suffering with epileptic fits on Thursday night he was picked up in the street by a policeman of the Union Market Station and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Annie Rogers, the missing man's sister, told Roundsman Relyea of the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters yesterday that the doctors at the hospital informed her that her brother was not fit to be at large. She said that she had arranged to take him away from the hospital at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, but when she went there she was told that he was discharged an hour before.

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BURGLARS AT LONG BRANCH.

The Cottage of G. W. Prentiss Robbed of Silverware.

LONG BRANCH, July 27.—The cottage of G. W. Prentiss, on Park Avenue, Elberon, was entered by burglars early this morning and robbed of valuable silverware.

Harry Asken, the theatrical manager, is at the West End Hotel assisting George C. Tyler in preparing for the open-air performance of "As You Like It" Friday night.

Edwin Gates Babcock of Brooklyn was the guest yesterday of Miss Lulu Van Cleaf at the United States Hotel.

Mrs. David Rothschild of New-York is a guest at the West End Hotel.

S. F. B. Morse, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with his family, is among the guests at the United States Hotel.

The Howland Hotel furnished dinner to 700 guests yesterday, while the West End Hotel entertained 800.

The United States Hotel arrivals to-day were W. L. Brown, J. R. Patterson, Miss Ida G. Lynan, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Lehmaier, Miss E. Goldhauer, John Clay, W. H. Burke, Archie Bumberg, W. H. Lewis, Mrs. Keef, William H. Cowe, Herman Warendorff, New-York.

The guests who arrived recently at the Howland Hotel are Dr. V. C. Beil, Jacob Gumpel, C. M. Heyman, S. M. Heyman, Max Straus, Mr. J. H. Gaft and wife, William H. Seidel, Morry Leweck, Ross M. Turner, William Marle and wife, Benjamin F. Birnbaum, Max H. Vogel, E. G. Mahon, and Charles Browne, all of New-York.

The latest arrivals at the West End Hotel are L. R. Hampton, J. W. Franklin, H. Guggenheimer, N. S. Guggenheimer, Edward Blumenstiel, J. H. Krawer, J. B. Well, L. Promick, Fleck, J. Ludwig, Solon Barrick, Isaac Pachner, Arnold Herman, S. Marks and wife, Louis Spero, B. Bosky, William Bachrack, Isadore Lichtenauer, Percy Goodkind, J. Howard Wright and wife, Edwin G. Bailey, J. S. Neiman, J. F. Curnen and wife, Walter S. Herman, Z. Carpenter, F. O. Swart, H. F. Elias, Morris King, R. F. Elias, P. Goldberg, H. G. Northruff, H. B. Stein, A. Landes, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus E. Ford, John G. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bragon, S. A. Schmidt, Miss Belle Schmidt, Sigmund H. Croz, J. W. Powers of New-York; Charles S. Furst, Jersey City, N. J.; W. J. Dangle, Birmingham, Ala.; Samuel S. Schenck, New-Brunswick, N. J.; C. D. Ward, and W. H. Cleoles, Rahway, N. J.; J. S. Baer, Chicago, Ill.; Nathaniel Paige, Jr., Washington, D. C.; J. Smith, and B. Shanley, Jr., Newark, N. J.; A. David, Wilmington, N. C.

STETSON WILL PROBABLY ALLOWED

The Late Millionaire's Mother-in-Law Sole Heir Under It.

BOSTON, July 27.—It is understood that Judge Grant of the Suffolk Probate Court this afternoon decided to allow the will of the late John Stetson, Jr. The will will be probated at the next regular sitting of the court, which is next Thursday.

The will, it may be remembered, gave the whole estate to the testator's wife, Catherine Stokes Stetson, who has since died. The only question which remained unsettled in the mind of the Court when the hearing was closed was whether there had been a legal attestation of the will. Upon this question counsel submitted their legal authorities this morning.

The effect of the allowance of the will is that the mother of Mrs. Catherine Stokes Stetson, who is Mrs. Stokes of New-York, is entitled to the property as the heir of her daughter, who died intestate.

The contestants of the will undoubtedly will take an appeal from the decree allowing the will. This they may legally do at any time within thirty days after the decree has been entered in the Probate Court. These contestants are John Stetson, Sr., the testator's father, and Mrs. A. Richmond Stetson.

MORE DEATHS THAN A YEAR AGO.

State Board of Health Report on Mortality for the Month of June.

ALBANY, July 27.—The bulletin of the State Board of Health for the month of June shows the reported mortality for the month to be 200 less than that of the preceding month, but 600 greater than that of June, 1895. The customary decrease in the mortality is less than usual. Of the 9,342 deaths, 37 per cent. occurred under the age of five years, and 18 per cent. were from zymotic diseases.

More than half of the deaths of this class, and nearly 10 per cent. of the total mortality, were from diarrheal diseases. The diarrheal mortality of June is variable. Last June there were 900 deaths, or about 250 more than the average.

From consumption there were 1,100 deaths, which is above the average for the month. Acute respiratory diseases decreased one-half from May, a saving of 600 in the number of deaths. There was an increase reported in mortality from diseases of the digestive system. Next to November, June is the healthiest month of the year in this State.

FORTY MEN SOUGHT HIS LIFE.

Padrone Accused in Bridgeport of Defrauding Italian Laborers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 27.—Labor Agent Louis Richards of this city to-day caused the arrest of Salvatore Pecozza, a New-York padrone, who last week engaged eighty Italian laborers in South Brooklyn and took them to Westport to complete the work on the Westport and Saugatuck Electric Road.

The men were needed for a week only, but the padrone told them they were engaged for two months, and collected $4 from each man in advance for securing him employment. The poor fellows borrowed the money from their friends, and are now destitute. If they could have found Pecozza yesterday or to-day they would probably have killed him. He was hiding in Westport.

The men say that he charged them exhorbitant prices all the week for food, and had all their money before it was earned. Half of the gang left for New-York this morning, but forty desperate men were prowling about Westport all the morning seeking revenge.

New Building for the S. P. C. A.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has plans for a building to be erected on the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. It will be six stories high and built of Indiana limestone on a steel framework. The general offices will occupy the main floor, and the President's office, board room, and clerks' rooms will take up the second floor. The third and fourth floors will be used for the library, the fifth floor for dormitories and museum, and the sixth for the printing plant. President Haines said the building would not be ready for occupancy until October, 1897.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

TO CALL THE CONVENTION

Continued from Page 1.

James J. Martin; Sixteenth—John C. Sheehan; Seventeenth—Thomas J. Dunn; Nineteenth—Thomas F. Gilroy; Twentieth—Lawrence Delmour; Twenty-first—Henry D. Purroy.

The organization having taken the ground through its dominant leaders that no action should be taken by the State Committee on the Chicago ticket, it is certain that at least nine out of the twelve New-York City members will follow the wishes of John C. Sheehan. In case of a row, the exception among the twelve may be Messrs. Brown, Sulzer, and Purroy, although Messrs. Sulzer and Purroy are most likely to kick over the traces if there is a Populistic resolution offered.

Mr. Sulzer is looked on as one of the men most likely to spring such a resolution, although there are a few members from up the State who may have resolutions of a similar sort to offer.

Mr. Sulzer, however, said last night that as it was not the custom for State Committees to take action on such matters, he would not have any resolution to offer.

Senator Hill and ex-Secretary Whitney had another conference in reference to the situation yesterday, but neither had anything to say for publication on the subject. Both Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney took luncheon with Chairman Hinkley at the Murray Hill Hotel. After leaving Mr. Whitney the Senator went to the Hotel Normandie, where he will remain until after the committee meeting to-day. He has planned to go to Albany on the 4:30 train this afternoon. He declined to say a word for publication, either about his own political plans or of the view taken of the situation by ex-Secretary Whitney.

The Senator had many callers at the Hotel Normandie, including Chairman Hinkley, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, James J. Martin, Anthony N. Brady, Col. James Jones, and John F. Gaynor.

It was learned that Senator Hill was in full accord with the plan to have the State Committee do nothing except issue the call. His friends point out that there is no precedent for doing anything else. In 1892, when the committee met after the nomination of Cleveland, it passed no resolutions on the National nominations, although the committee met then with the full powers of a State Convention and nominated a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Senator Hill will probably not attend the meeting to-day unless his presence should become necessary.

The fact that Bryan himself has not yet officially accepted the Democratic nomination and has not made up his mind what to do with the St. Louis Populist nomination is advanced as a very complete reason in itself why the State Committee should not pay any attention to him.

Chairman Hinkley said last night that he did not believe anything but routine business would be transacted at the meeting. He confirmed, in so far as it was possible for him to do so, the statement that the State Convention would be called for Saratoga Sept. 16. He said that most of the members of the committee with whom he had talked were in favor of that date. Sept. 9 was the first date proposed, but this was abandoned at the request of members of the committee, who thought it too early.

John Flanigan of Ontario, George H. Cotton of Elmira, John F. Gaynor of Onondaga, Thomas Keery of Delaware, Calvin J. Huson of Yates, and Railroad Commissioner S. A. Beardsley were among the committee and proxies in town last night. They refused to talk for publication, with a unanimity that indicated that a general order for silence had been sent out.

Chairman Hinkley's headquarters were at the Hoffman House. He conferred there last night with ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, James J. Martin, Commissioner Beardsley, and others.

It is certain that if any one offers a resolution to indorse Bryan, a resolution favoring a bolt will follow it very promptly, and that then both resolutions will be tabled. The indications last night, however, were that the meeting will be very peaceable.

Ex-Mayor Grant, who had about determined that he could not arrange matters so as to attend the meeting, decided yesterday that he would attend. Ex-Mayor Gilroy will sail for Europe on Wednesday, and ex-Police Justice White will represent him at the meeting to-day.

The return of Don M. Dickinson to this city from Boston and Gray Gables yesterday and his subsequent visit to ex-Secretary Whitney gave rise to a rumor that Mr. Dickinson had brought a message from President Cleveland to Mr. Whitney, and that Mr. Whitney's talk later with Senator Hill concerned this message. There was, however, nothing to confirm this story. Mr. Dickinson left in the afternoon for his home, in Detroit.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS TO ACT.

Will Consider the Chicago Platform—Members Not All Agreed.

There is likely to be a lively and interesting time at the special meeting of the Democratic Club which will be held at the clubhouse to-morrow evening to take action with respect to the platform of the Chicago Convention and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall.

The members of the club are divided in sentiment as to the result of the Chicago Convention, and also as to what course the club should follow under the circumstances. Many of the older members have expressed themselves in favor of the repudiation of the platform. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who is the President of the club, is quoted as favoring such action, and he is also reported as saying that if the club pronounced for free silver he would resign the Presidency.

Among the younger members there is a strong feeling that, as a Democratic club, there is no alternative but to accept the result of the National Convention, with the platform and candidates.

There is still another element in the club, including many of the most conservative members, who are opposed to any action of the club at the present time, and who counsel waiting for the meeting of the State Convention.

The call for the special meeting,

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Der Vogelhaendler—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, afternoon.
—Republican County Executive Committee, Brooklyn, evening.
—Music at 8 P. M. in Paradise and Mount Morris Parks.
—Meeting of the Democratic State Committee, Hoffman House, at noon.
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A Proud Man.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The editor moves in a vortex of conflicting interests, and perhaps fails, now and then, accurately to gauge the motives of the people with whom he comes in contact; but he invariably gives fair play, and can recognize good work. He puts his mind and physique into his own duty, and fills a position of great responsibility honestly and fearlessly. He is zealous for his party, works unstintingly for many good objects, and bears himself like a Saladin against shams. He has one vanity; he is proud of the place he occupies. He has the spirit of John Black, who envied no one. "You are the only journalist who forgets that I am Prime Minister," said Lord Melbourne to that pressman. "How so, my lord?" inquired Black. "Because you never ask a favor of me." "I have no favor to ask," Black retorted. "You are the Prime Minister of England; but I am the editor of The Morning Chronicle, and I would not change places with the proudest man in England—not even, my lord, with you!"

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1836.
3 A. M.	69	69	74
6 A. M.	68	68	74
9 A. M.	73	71	77
12 M.	78	76	82
4 P. M.	71	83	80
6 P. M.	72	84	83
9 P. M.	70	69	77
12 P. M.	68	69	75

Average Temperature Yesterday.

Printing House Square 78.50
Weather Bureau 76.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Thunder Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHO WOULD MAKE?

Mr. BRYAN talks about protecting the poor by free-silver coinage. Let us see how that would work. Free coinage means that any man having $53 worth of silver bullion could take it to the mint and get it turned into $100. But how are the poor men to get this profit? They have no silver to take to the mint. They cannot get any. Who are the men who would get the prize?

1. They are the silver-mine owners. One of them could work it in this way: He could put up, say, $100,000 in cash and borrow $100,000 more to run his mine. He might turn out $40,000 worth of silver a year at the present price. This he could take to the mint and get, under free coinage, $75,000 for it in dollars which his creditors would by law be forced to take. Thus in a little more than fifteen months he could pay back his loan. In less than three years the profit due to coinage and not to the market price of silver would pay his loan. But where would the poor man come in?

2. The foreign owner of silver. If an English capitalist could buy $100,000 worth of land in Nebraska on time, he could buy in London $53,000 worth of silver, send it to the United States mints, have it coined into one hundred thousand silver dollars, and pay his notes with them. He would make a handsome profit, but what good would it do to the Nebraska farmer?

These are examples of the men and the classes who would profit by free coinage. There are others, but they are all of the same sort in this, they must have money. Any one who could mine or buy silver bullion would make largely by free coinage, but not the poor. They could not get the silver.

WORKING THE COMBINATION.

The late Populist National Convention insisted upon nominating a candidate for Vice President first, in order that it might put a knife into ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine and cast him into the ditch before making BRYAN its candidate for President, whether the latter liked the operation or not. This meant that the Populist Party wanted no Democratic candidate, even though he was for the free coinage of silver, and that it regarded BRYAN not as a Democrat but as a Populist whom the Democratic Convention had taken up for the sake of getting the Populist vote. It also showed that the convention cared more for a ranting out-and-out Populist like "TOM" WATSON than for BRYAN himself, who was on parade as a Democrat.

Now, assuming that WATSON and BRYAN will both remain on the Populist ticket, and BRYAN and SEWALL on the bastard Democratic ticket, how can the combination be worked to the benefit of the Populist Party? We have every confidence that the common sense of the American people will be aroused before the election and leave nothing for the combination to do, but suppose a number of genuine "Middle of the Road" Populist Electors should happen to be chosen, and that they should hold the balance of power. A majority of the Electoral College is 224. Suppose there should be 220 McKinley and Hobart Electors and 207 Bryan and Sewall Electors chosen, and that the other 20 should be for BRYAN and WATSON. These twenty men would belong body and soul to the "Middle of the Road" crowd, and they could do what their own party said with their votes. They could make the price of those twenty votes necessary to elect BRYAN President the 207 necessary to make WATSON Vice President. They could hold up the "Democratic" Party until they got their terms with the threat of throwing their Presidential vote to MCKINLEY, who in case of a close election they might consider a good enough "friend of silver."

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The distinctive feature of the draft of a charter for the Greater New-York, so far as it has been made by the sub-committee, is a complete separation of the legislative and executive functions, the vesting of the former in an Assembly of two branches, and the concentration of power and responsibility with reference to the latter in the Mayor. In a general way the Government proposed is based upon analogy with the State and National Governments, but with a more complete concentration of executive power.

Most of our City Governments were originally modeled upon the same plan as the State Governments, with several elective officers and considerable power of local legislation in a representative body of two branches. They fell under the influence of party politics and the system did not work well. The tendency of reform efforts has constantly been toward a curtailment of the powers of the "legislative department," its strictly legislative functions being withdrawn by the State and its administrative functions being transferred to municipal departments, and toward the enlargement of the powers of the Mayor. In some cases, as in this city, the legislative department has been reduced to a single body.

The tendency of municipal reform in Great Britain has been directly the other way, and it has been much more satisfactory in its results. In fact, it may be regarded as substantially successful, especially outside of London, where the process is still incomplete. City administration in England and Scotland is modeled upon the plan of corporate management rather than political government. The whole power is practically vested in a Municipal Council elected by the people and acting as a single body, which is rather administrative than legislative. The Council chooses the Mayor, who becomes its presiding officer and a member of its committees, but has no independent executive power. Its committees and sub-committees have charge of the various departments of municipal government, and the actual executive officers are appointed by the Council and liberally paid and are generally trained experts with a secure tenure of office.

This system has worked well in such cities as Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and is regarded in Great Britain as the true solution of the problem of municipal government. It is popular and representative and is based upon the principle of complete home rule under general laws of the realm. It is to be said that in those cities the suffrage is somewhat qualified, but not very much, there are very severe provisions against corrupt practices, members of the Municipal Council serve without pay and are largely public-spirited men of comparative leisure, and there is practically no party politics in municipal elections.

Whether the system would work as well here under present conditions may be doubted. The plan of electing a Mayor who shall have the power to appoint and remove the heads of administrative departments, and of applying strict civil service rules to all subordinate appointments and employments, is the one most in favor with our municipal reformers at present. On the subject of a legislative department with considerable powers of control, including that of authorizing expenditures of money, whether raised by taxation or the issue of bonds, their position is not so clear, and this part of the work of the sub-committee is likely to meet with considerable criticism.

Whatever may be the powers of this Municipal Assembly, we doubt very much whether the proposed manner of constituting it is advisable. It is to be hoped that by means of separate municipal elections and a suppression of "spoils" by a full application of civil service rules, partisan considerations may be largely, if not wholly, eliminated, and that a better class of men could be secured and induced to serve in the representative body. It does not appear in the published chapters of the draft of a charter whether it is proposed to pay members of the Assembly, and it is a question whether or not a better class of men would be willing to serve without pay. But in any case, the election of a member in each of sixty Assembly districts for the more numerous branch seems unlikely to produce a satisfactory result. We do not believe that there would be advantage, and we greatly fear that there would be disadvantage, in a second chamber made up of two members from each of nine boroughs chosen by the local borough boards, concurrent action by the two branches being necessary to effect anything. Such diversity of representation is not calculated to produce harmonious action, and it is greatly to be feared that it would be productive either of disagreements and dead-locks or of bargains and logrolling, unless a superior order of men were chosen, and it is doubtful whether election by districts would bring forth that class of representatives.

In the English Councils there is a class of members, about one-fourth of the whole, who are chosen by the other members, but they constitute a part of the same body and not a separate chamber, and are mostly men who have previously served by popular election. The value of such an addition to the membership is doubted by many, but it does not interfere with the singleness of the Council, and has never been a cause of division. We are inclined to the opinion that a single chamber is preferable and that the election of a number of members on a general ticket in each of several larger districts, perhaps the nine proposed boroughs, would produce better results. It may be that some plan of minority or proportional representation could then be applied to advantage. Suppose, for instance, that there were to be nine Councilmen from each borough and nine from the city at large, chosen by general ticket in each case, with provision for proportional representation, the whole to constitute a single chamber: would there not be a chance of getting a better class of citizens and a more efficient working body?

SALVATION BY PANIC.

We find the following in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 25th inst.:

"On the subject of free silver Mr. BRYAN said a short time ago:

"'I think it will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity.'

"Evidently Mr. BRYAN has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine."

A gentleman of some prominence, ex-Gov. DAVIS of Rhode Island, who is reported to be in accord with Mr. BRYAN on the silver question, recently expressed the opinion that the election of BRYAN would cause "a great business panic," and also remarked that when the panic "was over there would be a readjustment of values and much greater prosperity."

This country has known by sad experience since May, 1893, what is meant by "a great business panic" and how serious is the depression which follows panic paralysis. It has been striving to recover from the deplorable condition into which it was cast by a panic that was caused, not by the overthrow of the gold standard, but only by the operation of a Silver Purchase law which threatened to undermine that standard. In 1895 it was clearly in the convalescence stage, indicated by notable increases of wages and a great revival of industrial and commercial activity. But there came a relapse—due partly to natural reaction, partly to threats of tariff disturbance, partly to the promise of silver legislation in Congress—and subsequent events have prevented any improvement.

We ask those who are inclined to vote for BRYAN to consider whether they desire to subject the country and its industries to another panic, from which there might be no recovery in ten years. Unquestionably the election of BRYAN would be followed by a panic much worse than any which we have ever experienced, and the debilitated patient is in no condition to withstand the force of such a stroke. Is any intelligent man willing to purchase prosperity in the distant future—a prosperity predicted by the deluded advocates of the panic treatment—at such terrible cost?

This country is suffering from a dose of silver poison already taken and from the threat that more of the poison will be administered. It needs only one tonic—the gold cure. If it could convince the world to-day that it had determined to forswear this poison and to support firmly and faithfully the existing standard of its currency, the recovery from depression would begin to-morrow. Capital from both domestic and foreign sources would be invested freely at low rates of interest. The accumulated savings of persons of small means in foreign lands would be loaned here on the easiest terms for the development and enlargement of our industries. Workingmen, farmers, and all who earn their bread by labor would share in the great improvement caused by the restoration of confidence in the honesty and good common sense of the American people. Surely such a condition should be preferred in place of the great panic by which BRYAN and his followers propose to bring about our salvation.

A PAIR OF THEM.

There has not been a Presidential campaign within the memory of man when so many American citizens were called upon to swallow so much disgust, whichever side they voted for. As the candidates keep on talking, they augment this disgust for themselves respectively. If either of them had the sense to hold his tongue for a week, the oratory of the other would drive thousands upon thousands of votes in his direction. But there is no stopping either of them. When the reader begins with BRYAN's speech he says to himself that he will vote for MCKINLEY, even with satisfaction. Then he turns to MCKINLEY, and his gorge rises again until, if he be a weak person, he finds himself almost patient with BRYAN.

Both of them made speeches on Saturday, and as usual nothing but the speech of one would operate as an antidote to the speech of the other. In point of political fatuity we are inclined to give the preference to MCKINLEY. Consider that the vote of every man in the United States whose vote will be determined by his desire for higher protection is already as good as cast for him, and that what he now needs is to attract as many votes as possible from men who disagree with him about the tariff, but who hope that he agrees with them about silver. In the light of this consideration there is a surpassing silliness in his declaration that one of the first acts of his party will be to pass a higher tariff, when everybody knows that it can pass no tariff whatever during the first half of his term without doing something for silver. When he talks about "the industrial policy proclaimed by our adversaries and which has brought ruin upon the country," he is dishonest as well as silly. The existing tariff the Major pretends to think "free trade." One of the Senators from Havemeyer described it, during its incubation, as a "free lunch" for the protected industries. A tariff which, after these Senators had done tinkering with it, was disclaimed by its original framer, and which the President refused to sign, is far from the policy proclaimed by the Democratic Party.

What could be more exasperating than this twaddle to the Democrats whose votes the Major wants? What wonder that they should drop the report of his speech in disgust and vow that they will never vote for its author! Then they turn to the other man, talking on the same day, and they come upon this gem of thought:

"The Republican platform declares that the bimetallic system should be restored, but asserts that we as a people are helpless to secure bimetallism for ourselves until foreign nations come to our assistance. We cannot afford to surrender our right to legislate for our people upon every question, and so long as that right is disputed no other question can approach it in importance."

Upon the whole, this beats the Major. Is it possible that BRYAN does not know that what the Chicago platform proposes has no more to do with "bimetallism" than it has with navigation, and that it means that our currency system shall be silver monometallism? Or, if he knows no better, does he suppose that nobody else knows better? If the dollar is not to be debased, what is all the silver craze about? It is true that "we as a people are helpless" to make other people accept our standards of value, and true that we cannot maintain bimetallism with one of the metals overvalued 100 per cent. But what on earth has this to do with "our right to legislate for our people upon every question"? What BRYAN and his platfrom propose is that we shall exercise this right by going to the devil "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

The sensible reader of this furious nonsense, justly disgusted as he was with MCKINLEY's talk, declares to himself that, whatever happens, this man must be beaten, even though it is necessary to vote for MCKINLEY to beat him. But it is no wonder that he should demand with increasing emphasis a chance to vote for some third candidate, for whom he can vote without self-stultification.

ASK THE ENGLISH WORKINGMAN.

Speaking of this week's sessions of the International Labor Congress in London, our correspondent in that city said in his cable letter of Sunday:

"Without exception, the labor leaders here regard the reported capture of American trades unionism by BRYAN with despair and disgust. They say that the wage-earning class is the one of all others which would be smashed first by such an upheaval as free silver would provoke, and that it would be the last class to recover from the catastrophe. The English Socialist leader, HYNDMAN, takes the same view. He denounces the silver delusion as childish, and he declares that the impulse behind it is one of naked repudiation of debts.

"From no class of either working people or social reformers does the Silver-Populist movement, as it has defined itself, get respect or sympathy."

We do not believe that the American trades unions have been or can be captured by BRYAN, but it is true that at the present time there are many workingmen who are inclined to vote for the silver standard. A majority of them will see before election day, we think, that while all our people—except the silver mine owners and certain capitalists who can always protect themselves—would suffer greatly if the 53-cent silver standard should be adopted, or even if BRYAN should be elected, the blow would fall upon the workingmen with exceptional force.

Why should not these men who are inclined to vote for BRYAN ask the workingmen of England for their opinion about this most important issue? Surely their fellow-workingmen in that country would give them the advice of disinterested persons. They are not in alliance with "the money kings of London and Europe."

We suggest to those workingmen of New-York who are not already opposing a policy which would double the cost of living, would reduce by one-half the purchasing power of deposits in savings banks and building associations, and would not double wages, that they should consult with the trades unions of England about the expediency of supporting the Bryan ticket and platform.

APPLES, TARIFF, AND SILVER.

We have shown how the production of enormous crops of cotton, corn, and potatoes last year depressed the market prices of those staples. Farmers were disappointed also because the price of apples was very low. In some parts of the West the price did not pay the cost of picking and barreling, and great quantities of the fruit were left untouched on the trees.

Some farmers came to believe that the low price of apples, as well as the low prices of corn, potatoes, cotton, and hops, was due to "the demonetization of silver" and the maintenance in this country of the currency standard of civilized nations. The agents of the silver mine owners were always at hand to tell them that this was the cause of the decline. Other farmers were assured that the reduction in the price of apples was due to the substitution, in 1894, of an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. for the McKinley tariff's duties of 25 cents a bushel on apples in their ordinary condition and 2 cents a pound on dried apples. There was not the slightest foundation in fact for either of these assertions.

The cause of the low price last year was the production of an enormous crop. We find in The New-York Tribune of the 22d inst. an article concerning "the apple export trade," which contains the following from a merchant who has been familiar with the apple market for many years:

"The apple crops abroad will be unusually small this year. This indicates a largely increased export trade from this country, but the American crop is so abundant this year that apples will be abnormally cheap, in spite of the prospective exportations.

"The aggregate apple crop of the United States and Canada last year was estimated to be from 57,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels, or from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels more than were ever produced in any previous year. [We remember what seemed to be a trustworthy estimate, published at the end of last year, that the crop had been 66,000,000 barrels.] This year's crop, it is expected, will fully equal and probably exceed that of last year."

It should be mentioned, however, that while the latest reports of the Government indicate a fine crop in many States, they show that the condition of the growing fruit in some parts of the country is below the average.

The export statistics clearly dispose of the assertion that the price of apples has been affected by a change in the tariff. Here are the figures for two years:

1895.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, green or ripe, bbls.	818,711	$1,954,318
Apples, dried, lbs.	7,085,946	461,214
Total		$2,415,532
1896, (11 Months.)		
Apples, green or ripe, bbls.	359,380	$928,310
Apples, dried, lbs.	25,212,029	1,269,647
Total		$2,197,957

That is to say, we have been exporting apples and selling them abroad—chiefly in Europe—at the rate of more than $2,000,000 per annum, in competition with the apples of other countries and without the aid of any protective tariff whatever.

It is quite probable that the price will be low at the end of this year. The farmer should look for an explanation to the size of the American crop, the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, and the buying power of consumers in this country as it may be affected injuriously by panic or commercial depression due to attacks upon the existing currency standard or continued attempts to change tariff laws.

GEN. HARRISON COMES TO TOWN.

Would Not Talk Politics—Mr. Hanna Is Expected To-day.

Ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night from their Summer home near Old Forge, in the Adirondacks. To the reporters the ex-President said:

"I just came down to attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of which I am a member. I have also some law business here that will demand some of my time. I expect to return Thursday or Friday."

Gen. Harrison would not talk politics. Whether he will give any attention to politics while he is here is another matter.

If he desired to have a talk with Mark Hanna he could not have selected a better time to come to New-York. Mr. Hanna is due to arrive here at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Rooms have been engaged for him at the Waldorf, and he proposes to open the campaign here without further delay. It cannot be said as yet whether he will call on Mr. Platt or whether Mr. Platt will call on him. Mr. Platt is not in a mood to do the calling.

Fred S. Gibbs, the Republican National Committeeman from this State, will call on Mr. Hanna soon after his arrival. He will recommend that the fourth floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building, Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, be selected as the New-York headquarters.

Quickly following Mr. Hanna will arrive Joseph Manley of Maine, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, and a number of others, perhaps including Mr. Quay. It was said last night that Gen. William McKinley Osborne of Boston had been in the city since Saturday.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Major McKinley this morning had a long and earnest conversation with Chairman M. A. Hanna.

Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna discussed the New-York situation thoroughly, and the policy of conciliation which has been pursued since the convention probably will not be departed from. Major McKinley's managers think that, without being in any way unmindful of the claims of his old friends, he should avoid all factional complications and alliances.

FRENCH OFFICER'S BAGGAGE.

Why the Customs Inspection Was Not Waived—The Exemptions.

The story of the difficulty alleged to have been encountered by the Marquis Bonin de Froyssex of the French Navy, who arrived on La Bretagne Sunday to take command of the corvette Dubourdieu, with the customs officers, fizzled out yesterday.

Deputy Surveyor Dowling said yesterday that the Frenchman, in evident ignorance of our customs regulations, had started to put the baggage of the Marquis and that of a number of sailors who came from France with him into the corvette's launch, which lay alongside the pier, ready to take them to the warship, without examination.

His attention was called to the matter, and he informed the Frenchmen that, as they had made declarations, it would be neecssary for the Inspetcors to pass upon their baggage.

The French officers, who had come to meet their new commander thought that in courtesy this should be waived.

Mr. Dowling told them that in the absence of a special permit from the Collector he was powerless to depart from the usages. Foreign Ministers or members of their suites are exempted by a standing order. In all other cases special orders are required. American naval officers arriving in passenger vessels are not exempted.

The Deputy Collector, anxious to be as gracious as possible, permitted the sailors' luggage to be entered on one return, and it was subjected to only perfunctory examination and placed in the launch. He told the officers that the baggage of the Marquis might be taken in bond to the warship, a proceeding which would involve simply that an Inspector accompany it. Otherwise, if not passed upon, it might be allowed to remain till a permit could be secured from the Collector.

The baggage was permitted to remain on the dock, but an officer returned with a launch later in the day, and, after a cursory examination, it was passed.

There was no heated discussion, and all that was said consisted of an expression of opinion on one hand and an explanation on the other.

LIABILITY OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Verdict for a Depositor Reversed by the Appellate Term.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in an action brought by Louis Geitelsohn against the Citizens' Savings Bank, involving its liability on the payment of deposit moneys on a pass book, in which the decision of the General Term of the City Court is reversed.

The evidence showed that Geitelsohn, who could neither write nor read English, made deposits in the bank during 1886 amounting to $1,200. There were withdrawals, but $990 was allowed to remain on deposit. In January, 1890, a person presented the pass book and withdrew all the balance. Geitelsohn sued to recover the amount, and twice got a verdict in his favor for $1,345.14.

In the decision reversing the City Court's verdicts, Justice Daly says that when Geitelsohn became a depositor in the bank he subscribed to the rules governing deposits, which provide that the presentation of the bank book shall be sufficient evidence of authority to the bank to make any payment to the bearer, and that such payments shall be valid payments to discharge the bank.

"This, however, will not discharge the bank," says the opinion, "if at the time of payment a fact or circumstance was brought to the attention of the bank calculated to excite the suspicions of an ordinarily careful person."

The holder of the pass book in the present instance answered the questions satisfactorily, and there was apparently nothing to excite suspicion at the time.

Justice Daly holds that the lower court erred in not instructing the jury that "possession of the pass book, when there is no fact or circumstance to excite suspicion or inquiry, justifies payment to the holder."

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN AT RIO.

The Traveling Manufacturers Receive a Royal Welcome.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 27.—The party of American manufacturers which sailed from New-York on the 1st of July via Southampton and London, to visit the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil, arrived at this port to-day on board the Royal Mail steamship Danube.

The United States Legation had been advised of their coming, and the Minister, Mr. Thomas L. Thompson of California, accompanied by his family, went on board the Danube to welcome the distinguished party. Minister Thompson had notified the Brazilian Government of the expected visit, and when the Danube touched at the ports of Pernambuco on July 23 and Bahia on July 25 the party was received by the port authorities and the representatives of the Federal Government. The United States Consuls formed a part of the welcoming party, and joined with the local authorities in extending cordial greetings to these representatives of American commerce.

Minister Thompson states that the Brazilian Government has made all arrangements for the visit of this party on their return from the Argentine Republic the latter part of August. The American colony has joined with the United States Government representatives, and together they have arranged such a programme as will enable the visitors to see everything of interest, not only in the City of Rio de Janeiro, but in the surrounding country. A special train has been arranged for, which will convey the party through the rich coffee plantations, down to the City of Sao Paulo, and from there down to the Port of Santos, which is famed for its extensive shipments of coffee.

The party proceeds to-night on the Danube for the River Plate, where they will arrive on the 2d of August, and be received by United States Minister Buchanan and the representatives of the Argentine Government.

RESIGNATION OF CONSULS ASKED.

Charges Against Three Widely Separated Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—While the State Department has not received the resignations of three Consuls that have been cabled for recently, there is no longer any secret that those of Edward P. C. Hammond at Buda-Pesth, Marshall P. Thatcher at Windsor, Ontario, and Henry C. Smith at Santos, Brazil, will be forthcoming promptly.

The coincidence in these resignations being cabled for just at the present time is entirely accidental. They are situated outside of the districts recently inspected with a view to improving the service, and the requests for their resignations are due to complaints coming from their respective posts. None of them has rendered satisfactory services since his appointment.

DURANGO, Mexico, July 27.—John H. McCaughan, United States Consul at this place, has prepared an extended reply to the charges recently made against him by the State Department at Washington in relation to his action in the case of several Americans in jail here charged with robbery from the works of the Iron Mountain Company of this place, with which concern Mr. McCaughan is connected.

Mr. McCaughan states, in answer to the charges, that when the men were arrested he turned the matter over to the Vice Consul here, and claims that he was not responsible for the delay in bringing the accused to trial. The prisoners have now been in jail for nearly two years without trial.

GEN. BATCHELDER RETIRED.

The First to be Deprived of the Usual Eulogistic Review.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Quartermaster General of the Army, Brig. Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, by special orders was placed on the retired list at noon to-day on reaching the age limit of active service. The usual eulogistic review of his record was omitted from the order in accordance with Article 771 of the new regulations, as follows:

Orders eulogizing the conduct of living officers will not be issued except in cases of gallantry in action or performance of specially hazardous services.

Gen. Batchelder's is the first retirement since these regulations were promulgated, and when the question was raised the Secretary of War decided that, under this regulation, the practice of announcing the retirement in general orders of general officers and chiefs of War Department bureaus be discontinued, and that hereafter retirement of such officers shall be announced in special orders, as was the practice prior to 1892. However, in the last annual report of Secretary Lamont, the following paragraph occurred:

The operation of the Quartermaster's Department during the year, as well as for the whole period of the present Quartermaster General's incumbency, about to close, has been conducted with marked economy and efficiency.

It is expected that Col. Charles G. Sawtelle will succeed Gen. Batchelder.

CURIOSITIES OF THE BAD LANDS.

Scientists Find Trembling Hills and Geological Oddities.

VERMILION, S. D., July 27.—The geological surveying party which recently left Vermilion under the direction of State Geologist J. F. Todd of South Dakota, is sending back interesting reports of its investigations in the Bad Lands near Hermosa. A careful survey is being made of the dry lake beds and valleys in that region, the geological formation of which is very puzzling.

"Another remarkable discovery of the exploring party is a tract near Pine Ridge, on which are numerous dunes which appear to change their location and appearance with every movement of the wind.

"Probably the most peculiar formation which the investigators have yet observed is a hill some eighty feet high near the junction of Sand Creek and the White River. The hill is in a constant state of vibration, and has frequently, according to accounts given by the Indians and a few white settlers, trembled so violently as to overturn wagons. Subterranean rumblings accompany the movement. About half way up the hill is a bed of volcano ashes ten feet thick. The geologists think there has been a volcano in the neighborhood."

N. B. THURSTON SELECTED MAJOR.

Chosen by the Twenty-second Regiment—His Twenty Years' Service.

The election of a Major to fill the vacancy caused by the election of former Major Bartlett to the rank of Colonel in the Twenty-second Regiment took place at the armory last evening.

Nathaniel B. Thurston, Captain of Company E, and senior Captain of the regiment, was unanimously chosen.

Capt. Thurston enlisted in the regiment Dec. 20, 1876, and has steadily risen from a private to his present rank. He was promoted Corporal in 1878, made First Sergeant the year following, commissioned Second Lieutenant in February, 1880, and First Lieutenant in May of the same year.

He was detailed as instructor of guard duty at the State Camp every year from 1884 to 1894. This season he was detailed as an instructor in theoretical and practical rifle practice to separate companies. He is also an Inspector of drill.

Major Thurston is about forty-three years old. He has been an efficient soldier and officer, and is popular among the men.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT STRONGER

Miss Gertrude Takes General Charge of the Household.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Cornelius Vanderbilt is said by Dr. McLane to continue to improve and gain strength. He passed a comfortable night, and to-night it was said at the Breakers that the patient had had a very restful day.

It is believed now that his trip from New-York to Newport was really beneficial in its influence. There were many callers at the Breakers to-day, but Mrs. Vanderbilt is not yet seeing any of her friends.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is receiving and is taking general charge of household affairs, while her mother is attending to Mr. Vanderbilt.

CALIXTO GARCIA BEATEN

GEN. LINARES GAINS A VICTORY OVER THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Nine Spaniards Killed and More than a Score Wounded—A Rebel Hospital Captured and Burned After a Gallant Defense—Four Cubans Shot at Matanzas for Rebellion—Cespedes Bringing Important Dispatches to the Junta.

HAVANA, July 27.—Gen. Linares reports that his command has had an engagement with bands of rebels under Gen. Calixto Garcia, Cebreco, Periquito, and Perez near Songo, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The rebels, according to the report, were dislodged from their positions and dispersed.

The troops lost nine dead and one Lieutenant and twenty-five privates were wounded. The insurgents left seven of their number dead on the field and carried away with them the bodies of several others who were killed and a number of wounded.

Major Yglesias, while in pursuit of a rebel band near Loma del Cura, in the Matanzas Province, came upon an insurgent hospital, which he captured after a fight lasting an hour. He destroyed the buildings completely and burned the cots, hammocks, and other furniture which they contained, as well as the clothing of the inmates. Two insurgents were killed in the fight and two others were made prisoners. Major Yglesias carried away with him all the medicines and drugs which he could find. The Spaniards lost one man.

Luis Muro, Miguel Alvarez Rodriguez, José Jimenez Robaina, and Antonio Cairo were shot at Matanzas this morning for the crime of rebellion.

The son of Gen. Lee and two gentlemen from the American Consulate held an interview with the Competitor prisoners July 24. They were not permitted to enter the prison, but the seven men of the Competitor were taken outside of the fort to a guardhouse for a conference. Gen. Lee, being slightly indisposed, was not able to be there in person. The prisoners were closely guarded, a double line of pickets being stationed around the guardhouse.

The prisoners had not been out of their cells for two months. All appeared to be in fairly good health. It is understood that the review of the Competitor case will be taken up in the Supreme Court at Madrid some time in August. Nothing whatever as yet has been done in the case.

Strenuous efforts are being made by Gen. Lon on behalf of the Government against the order of Gen. Weyler prohibiting the export of fruit. This prohibition is causing an immense damage to American commerce and business. The principal reason for the prohibition of the export of fruit at certain seaport towns is that they are virtually under the control of the rebels. The Spanish are not able to station large bodies of troops at all of these places, nor are the Cubans able to openly hold the places on account of the Spanish fleet. But almost all the Cubans shipping fruit are in sympathy with the rebels, and furnish them with money. This order is an indirect blow at the rebel resources in Cuba, as the prohibition of the exportation of tobacco was at their resources in the United States.

COL. CESPEDES COMING.

He Bears Important Dispatches for the Cuban Junta.

NASSAU, N. P., July 27.—Col. Cespedes of the insurgent forces in Cuba, who is wounded, and ten other men, arrived here to-day in an open boat. They were five days out from Nuevitas, and are bound for New-York. They will take a steamer from this port.

Col. Cespedes is the bearer of dispatches from the insurgent Government to the Cuban Junta, in New-York.

In the party is Grover Flint, a New-York newspaper correspondent, who was for some time with the rebels in the field. Coming from a yellow-fever port, all the members of the party were quarantined.

BIG FIRE AT BELFAST.

More than a Million Dollars Loss Inflicted on Shipyards.

BELFAST, July 27.—The great shipbuilding yards of Harland & Wolff in this city were the scene of an extensive fire to-day.

The yards, with the marine engineering works attached, cover an area of nearly eighty acres. The firm employed upward of 8,000 hands, and the compulsory idleness of a large number of them will cause much inconvenience, if not suffering, among their families. The yards were on the Admiralty list as suitable for building vessels for the royal navy.

The fire was communicated to the buildings in the shipyard of Workman, Clark & Co., adjoining Harland & Wolff's. The buildings in both yards, which were mostly huge wooden structures, were destroyed. An immense quantity of valuable machinery belonging to vessels now in the course of finishing at the yards was ruined, as were also the tools and machinery belonging to the various shops.

A conservative estimate of the loss is $1,250,000.

Many of the large vessels regularly running to this port were built at Harland & Wolff's, among them all of the White Star Line's fleet—the Majestic, Teutonic, Germanic, and Britannic; the Netherlands-American Line's steamships Veendam, Maasdam, and Spaarndam, and many others.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (the official name of the White Star Company) has a ship building at the yards for its New-Zealand service. H. Maitland Kersey, the American agent, said yesterday that he had received no advices as to the fire, and could not say whether or not their new vessel had been injured.

There were on the ways at the yard also a gunboat and several torpedo boats building for the English Government, and the new 18-knot steamship Rotterdam, for the Netherlands-American Line.

As no mention is made in the cable of any injury to vessels, it is assumed that they escaped at least any serious damage.

VENEZUELAN MATTER IN COMMONS.

The Foreign Office Not Ready to Give Additional Information.

LONDON, July 27.—The Venezuelan question was again brought up in the House of Commons to-day by an interrogatory by John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, who asked for information regarding the papers on the subject recently laid upon the table of the House.

In replying to the question, George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the statement in defense of Venezuela's claim recently submitted to the American High Commission had not reached the Foreign Office. When it was received it would be laid upon the table.

Mr. Morley then asked further questions germane to the subject, in reply to which Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was unable to give definite information asked for. He added that the population within the territory in dispute could only be determined, first by negotiation, and afterward by local inquiry.

GREEKS AIDING MACEDONIANS.

The Rising Against Turkey Assumes Threatening Proportions.

LONDON, July 27.—Advices received here are to the effect that the rising in Macedonia against the Turkish authority is rapidly assuming a more than usually threatening aspect, and that the disaffection is spreading in Thessaly. A number of Greeks have gone to the aid of the rebels and have been received with much enthusiasm by the Macedonians.

A Revolutionary Committee at Larissa is almost openly engaged in the work of enrolling volunteers for service in the rebel ranks.

The Porte charges that the Greek Government is conniving at the attempts of the insurgents to overthrow Turkish rule in Mecedonia, and that non-commissioned officers and privates of the Greek Army are among those who are aiding the rebels. The Porte claims that these Greek soldiers are joining the Macedonians in disguise.

Spain Cannot Get New Cruisers.

MADRID, July 27.—The Genoese firm of shipbuilders, Ansaldos, have refused to ratify the contract made by their agent with the Spanish Government for the purchase of two cruisers, and their action has caused much excitement here. It is reported that the vessels in question have been bought by the United States. Of course, this report is absurd.

More Fighting in Crete.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its correspondent in Athens, reporting that the fighting has been renewed in the vicinity of Retimo, in the Island of Crete, and that the insurgents have been successful in their encounters with the Turkish troops. The latter are hard pressed, and have telegraphed to Canea for reinforcements.

Fifty Lives Lost in a Railway Wreck.

BOMBAY, July 27.—A bad accident, resulting in the loss of fifty lives, happened on the railway between this city and Delhi.

A train was running at a good speed, when it was thrown from the rails and a number of the coaches wrecked.

Most of those killed were natives.

Sir John Millais's Death Impending.

LONDON, July 27.—One of the watchers at the bedside of Sir John Millais informed a representative of The Daily News this evening that Sir John's death was only a question of hours.

The condition of his throat renders it impossible for him to take any nourishment.

Revolutionary Movement in Poland.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Warsaw correspondent of The Cologne Gazette telegraphs that several arrests have been made there of persons said to be connected with an impending Polish revolutionary movement.

Jean Coomans Dead.

BRUSSELS, July 27.—Jean Baptiste Nicolas Coomans, the celebrated Belgian publicist, died to-day. He was in the eighty-third year of his age.

WHITE CAPS ON LONG ISLAND.

Give Two Men Notice to Keep Away from Huntington.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 27.—Percy Bunce, nineteen years old, a driver employed by a local baker, was stopped last Wednesday night while returning from a young lady's house in Huntington and robbed of $22, a pair of gold cuff buttons, and a diamond stud. This did not prevent him from going to see the young lady again Sunday night, and when he reached home without having met any more highwaymen he said he thought there was no danger of being robbed a second time.

Bunce this morning received in the first mail a note from alleged White Caps, in which the writer threatens both Bunce and a friend named Mahan. The letter was mailed at Huntington and is as follows:

Mr. Percy Bunce:

If you do not stop visiting Huntington we, the White Caps, will have to look after you. A coat of tar and feathers awaits you if you continue. Tell your friend Mahan he will share the same fate. Hoping you will take heed, we are

THE WHITE CAPS.

Look out for yourself and Mahan.

Bunce now thinks the White Caps may know something of the robbery. He says he cannot be induced to stay away from Huntington, and that hereafter he will be prepared to receive either highwaymen or White Caps whenever he goes to that place.

IS MAYOR GLEASON A CITIZEN?

Attempt to Have His Naturalization Papers Declared Void.

Legal proceedings have been instituted against Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City in the United States court in Brooklyn. The papers in the case were handed to United States District Attorney Bennett yesterday.

The proceeedings are for the purpose of having Mayor Gleason's naturalization papers declared null and void on the ground that they were secured by fraud.

Mayor Gleason, it is charged, received his naturalization papers in the Circuit Court, this city, about thirty years ago. At that time, the papers state, Mr. Gleason and his witnesses made affidavits to the effect that he arrived in this country before he was eighteen years old.

It is alleged he was twenty years old when he arrived in this country, and by swearing that he was only eighteen avoided the trouble of taking out his first papers and ther waiting to get his papers of citizenship.

Mr. King of the law office of Coudert Brothers of this city, which has charge of the case, was quoted yesterday as saying:

"We have positive information that Mayor Gleason was twenty years of age and over at the time he came to this country, whereas he swore that he was under eighteen years. We have laid all this proof before the Federal authorities, and are now awaiting the action of Judge Benedict. It is for him to say how much further he will go. The evidence is of such a nature that I believe he will act promptly.

"As a first step he will probably order a careful investigation into our charges. The declaring of the certificate unlawful will probably follow.

"In this case we are acting for a number of residents of Long Island City, and we made no move of any kind until we were sure of our ground. In case the application is successful, of course, Mr. Gleason will cease to be Mayor of Long Island City. He will also cease to be a member of the Greater New-York Commission.

"It will not be necessary in any event for a new election to be held in Long Island City, for if it is proved that Gleason was not a citizen then all votes cast for him at the time were void, and his next highest competitor for the Mayoralty would naturally take the office.

"I am not ready to say whether in the event of Gleason's removal all his acts as Mayor would become void. I do not think the law would so declare."

The papers, which were handed to United States District Attorney Bennett yesterday, have not as yet been handed to Judge Benedict.

DOUBLE LYNCHING THREATENED.

A Mob Surrounds the Jail at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 27.—A mob of 300 persons has formed near the packing house for the purpose of taking Mrs. Anna Sopher and one Spencer, charged with murdering John Ricker last night, from jail and hanging them.

Ricker was a packing-house employe, and was shot in a house of ill repute in the lower part of the city.

The Sheriff has the jail strongly guarded, and serious trouble is anticipated.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Senator David B. Hill.

—ALBEMARLE—Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia.

—GRAND UNION—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison.

—HOLLAND—Judge W. H. Moore of Chicago, and Capt. Fitzherbert of England.

—WINDSOR—Milton H. Smith of Louisville and ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago.

—WALDORF—Melville E. Ingalls and Capt. W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati and John K. Cowen of Baltimore.

—HOFFMAN—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, and Anthony N. Brady of Albany.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The old Allentown Store and former Post Office, a landmark in North Kingston, R. I., was burned to the ground Sunday, with nearly all its contents. The loss is over $12,000; partly insured. A suspicion that the blaze was of incendiary origin exists.

—The Methodist Church at Willow Grove, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. How the flames started is a mystery. The building was of stone. Loss, $10,000.

—Conkey Brothers' roller mill, Preston, Minn., burned at midnight Sunday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $5,000.

WILLIAMS WILL FIGHT

DECLARES WAR ON THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Silver Leader of Massachusetts Will Endeavor to Effect an Organization in Sympathy with the Chicago Candidates and Their Platform—The Gold Standard Men Will Be Forced to Fight for Control of the Party.

BOSTON, July 27.—George Fred Williams to-morrow will declare political war on the Democratic State organization. The action Saturday of the State Committee in refusing to indorse the Chicago platform and the nominees of the convention, Bryan and Sewall, leaves them no alternative, say Mr. Williams and his friends.

Mr. Williams will pick up the gauntlet thrown down by ex-Mayor Matthews Sunday, when he announced that the Democrats who opposed the Chicago Convention would endeavor to bring about a "repudiation by the Democratic Party of Massachusetts of the Populist platform adopted at Chicago, and of the Populist who was there nominated for the President," to quote the ex-Mayor's own words.

Mr. Williams says he "is not taking much stock" in some of the party leaders in this State who are saying: "Oh, yes, of course, we are for the ticket."

This sort of enthusiasm does not suit Mr. Williams. To his mind it is damning the ticket with faint praise—more dangerous, he thinks, than an open enemy. The National ticket must receive hearty, earnest, enthusiastic support by the State organization, Mr. Williams says, and in order to do this a committee in full accord with the ticket nominated at Chicago must be chosen.

Mr. Williams since Saturday has held numerous conferences with his friends. All advised him to fight, and the action of the State Committee was roundly condemned. Mr. Williams fully agreed with his counselors, and to-morrow morning's papers will contain his declaration of war on the gold element in the State. To this end Mr. Williams proposes to contest every caucus in the State.

Mr. Williams's friends claim to have knowledge of a conference of gold Democrats when it was decided to begin their campaign of repudiation of the Chicago platform and the defeat of George Fred Williams for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

BRYAN'S PLEA FOR HARMONY.

Says He Will Act with Deliberation About the Populist Nomination.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 27.—The result of the long conference last evening between Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Bryan, has not yet become apparent. From what Senator Jones said just before he left Lincoln, it is inferred that no definite plan was arranged to bring about an understanding with reference to the Democratic and Populist National tickets. Mr. Jones to-night made the following authoritative statement:

"Mr. Bryan received a number of telegrams during the day containing suggestions in regard to the action of the Populist Convention. He has replied to all that he will act with deliberation and that nothing will be done which can justly be criticised by those who are interested in the success of bimetallism. He begs all friends of the cause in all parties to refrain from harsh criticism of those who, however much they may differ, agree in desiring the immediate restoration of free coinage. He feels sure that a solution of all difficulties will be found in due time, and that the solution will be honorable to all parties, as well as satisfactory."

BOLTING TEXAS POPULISTS.

A Fusion with McKinley Republicans Is Threatened.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 27.—Leading Populists here bitterly denounce the action of the St. Louis Convention nominating Bryan. John Caulfield, a prominent local Populist leader, said:

"It appears to me that Jones and his spoilsmen at St. Louis ran that convention in the interest of Bryan, and it looks to me as if we have been sold out. To accept of the convention's action is to destroy the Populist Party.

"So far as I am concerned, I propose to work to defeat the St. Louis spoilsmen, and I shall vote for McKinley. The Populist Convention will meet in Galveston the 5th of next month, and I shall work there to bring about a fusion in Texas with the Republicans. They made a proposition to our party some time ago, proposing to support our ticket for State officers if we would support their Electors. I, with others, opposed it, and the matter was dropped. I will now, however, advocate it at the State Convention, and I believe it will be agreed to. Such a course, to my mind, will save our party organization in the State, and I believe it will give Texas to McKinley and oust the Democrats from the State offices."

Gould Martin, another prominent Populist, who has often been on the Populist tickets, concurs with Caulfield, and they claim to represent a large majority of the Populists in the State.

WANTS A THIRD TICKET.

A Washington Democrat Repudiates the Chicago Ticket.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—Frank Quinby of Mount Vernon, one of the foremost Democrats of Washington, and owner of The Mount Vernon Post, has repudiated the National Democratic ticket. In resigning from the State Central Committee, he addressed a letter to the Chairman, in part, as follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation as a member of your body. My reason for so doing is because I cannot indorse the financial plank in the platform as adopted by the Chicago Convention. I believe that the financial question is the question of the hour, made so by the convention when it refused to listen to reason or make any concession.

"It is true that when I was elected a member of your body I was in full sympathy with both the National and State platforms of the party, and it might be said that I still represent them; but it is also true that since that time both this State and the National Democracy has seen fit to go back on its past record, and in convention assembled advocate the rankest kind of class legislation.

"I sincerely hope that those parties who are opposed to repudiation will put another National ticket in the field, and that the party in this State will get rid of its Populistic interlopers and again put itself in line with true Democratic principles. I must have my hands free to do all in my power to bring about such a result."

SENATOR PETTIGREW RESIGNS.

No Longer a Member of the Republican Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has tendered his resignation as a member of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

This action has been taken as a result of his having left the St. Louis Convention and having refused to further act with his party. He is the only one of the bolters who was a member of the committee, and its composition will not otherwise be affected as a result of the defection.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held within a few days, and will select a successor to Senator Pettigrew.

Alabama Populists Restless.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 27.—J. F. Mosely, Dr. G. B. Crowe, and other delegates to the Populist Convention at St. Louis just returned home charge Capt. R. F. Kolb with unduly influencing the delegation to give a majority to Bryan, and say their committee will put up a Presidential nominee unless Watson is accepted by the Democrats and Sewall taken down. They claim the action at St. Louis was violative of the Populist-Republican fusion contracts in Alabama and the South generally.

Hartman Will Stump for Bryan.

BUTTE, Mon., July 27.—Senator Lee Mantle and Congressman Hartman have arrived in Butte from St. Louis. Senator Mantle says he has not decided whether he will take the stump for Bryan in the East, but is ready to do everything he is asked to do to help the cause of silver. Congressman Hartman says he will remain in Montana until Sept. 1, and from that time on he will campaign the Central States for Bryan.

Maine's Democratic Muddle.

BATH, Me., July 27.—E. F. Hanson of Belfast was in Bath to-day, consulting Chairman George Hughes and Arthur Sewall. Mr. Sewall will say nothing about the candidates for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, but thinks that the new convention will adopt resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform.

THE SMARTEST SIMIAN IN 'FRISCO.

Mr. Joe Storms's Varied Accomplishments at the Age of a Year.

From The San Francisco Bulletin, July 20.

Joe Storms, the first orang-outang that ever visited the Pacific coast, was a passenger from Portland, Oregon, on the steamer State of California. Joe is at present quartered in a large blanket-lined box on the Oregon Dock, attended by a whole menagerie of badgers, civet cats, pumas, and other animals. But Joe is the principal attraction, for it was just about one year ago that he was brought here from Borneo on the steamer Coptic in charge of Mate Storms, who had hunted on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra, and during his chases had encountered and slain Joe's mother.

Joe was then a mite of a simian, all arms and legs, and as bald-headed as a first-nighter in the front row, and as hard to please as a two-year-old.

Mate Storms took Joe up north to educate him, so he said, but before the seaman's protégé was finally prepared to receive his education another party purchased him. Joe was taught a good deal, however, and returns to us as gifted as is Johanna of the Zoo.

Joe didn't enjoy the voyage down the coast, for he was seasick and could not eat his customary two meals each day. He had a good rest yesterday, and this morning he felt better. Hard-boiled eggs were served to him at 11 o'clock, and these he relished immensely, carefully removing the shells before eating, just as a man would do. Bananas he is passionately fond of, and he is as dainty about turning the peeling back as a lady with gloved hands would be. After breakfast Joe rolled himself up in his blanket and took a good snooze.

Joe's hands are like those of an old woman and his face is not a thing of beauty by any means. He has a mouth that runs a good deal to big, and his under jaw is rotund and heavy, like the husk of a cocoanut. Two intelligent eyes peer out from beneath a forehead that is always furrowed like that of a man who is trying to do some hard thinking, and the top of his pate has just enough of small gray bristles on it to suggest the idea that Joe has used hair restorer with just the smallest kind of success.

The education of such a sensitive simian as Joe was not an easy task. He is a tender-hearted brute, and cannot bear a scolding much better than can a child. When whipped he weeps large monkey tears that roll down to and off that upper lip like drops of rain on a rotunda. It required large numbers of hard-boiled eggs and plenty of ripe bananas to entice him to carry the hod, dress himself, pull the cork out of a bottle, and, above all, ride a bike.

Yes, Joe "bikes," though he is by no means a scorcher. He couldn't set the pace for a run to San José, nor could he even ride hard enough to puncture a tire. He does not have to stoop over to reach the handle-bars, for his arms are as long as his body, and when he gets down to hard pumping his elbows are, grasshopper fashion, above his shoulders. Joe can run along at an average speed, smoke a pipe while at work, and pick up anything thrown on the ground in the track of his wheel while under way.

When Joe shows off before company at the dinner table he takes a coat, vest, and trousers from a small trunk, puts them on without aid from his owner, adjusts a collar and necktie, places a napkin under his chin, and makes himself comfortable in a dining chair. He cuts a slice of bread, peels a banana, and uncorks the water bottle set before him. Then he eats and drinks to his heart's content.

The dock hands on the Oregon Dock do not tickle Joe's fancy. In fact, the young fellow is not very sociable to strangers, and it is said that he resented the passing of able seamen in front of his cage on the steamer by threatening to grab the offenders by the ankles.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

—There is a new comedy bill at Proctor's Theatre in Twenty-third Street. Terry and Elmer excel in a graceful and sensational dance. Fields and Lewis rattle off quaint sayings and sing witty parodies. Ella Rinquest and Alma Vera, two pretty Swedish girls, who call themselves "the Vikings," sing and dance with much spirit. Others in the show are Clark and Williams as the "Colored Nurses"; Gladys Luther, Madge Mack, Dot Haywood, and Laura Wyble, comediennes; Harry C. Perkins, eccentric comedian; Dawley and Waldron, character changes; Ida Lillian Abrams, balladist; Bartell and Morris, musical specialty; Emma Cottrelly, remarkable juggler; Koppe, club juggler; William McRobie, character singer, and Albene and La Brant in some mystifying mind reading manifestations.

—"Elvaretta" was the novelty at the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden last night. Her dances were given with electric and calcium light effects, and some beautiful pictures were created. The French singer, Nini Diva, gave some attractive specialties, and the programme was interesting throughout. Other attractions were Kuno's miniature circus of cats, rabbits, and birds, Nellie Sylvester, Mlle. Vera Dore, Valdo, Stuart, Mlle. Proto, Meyer Cohen, and the international duo, Marie and Madeleine.

—An imposing list of performers at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night included John W. Ransone, the character singer; the Cee-Mees, Rose Melville, the "Little Jay," Claude Gillingwater, Dan Collyer and Rosa Mack, Sully and Gallagher, the Vantine sisters, Grace Florence, Olivette, and the Clocklers. The new aerial cycling arena on the breeze-swept roof garden is the latest addition to the many odd features that have made Proctor's Pleasure Palace unique.

—The programme this week at Tony Pastor's Theatre is a long one. Among the performers are the Vasser Quartet, Blocksom and Page, Maud Nugent, Deltorelli and Glissando, Miss Frankie Haines, C. W. Williams, Sisters Lane, Murray and Alden, Cain and Mack, Miss Fanny Fields, Burns and Coakley, Brennen and Wheeler, Mitchell and Love, and Tony Pastor in new parodies.

—A series of views depicting scenes at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, shown by the lumiere cinematographe, were among the novelties at Keith's Union Square Theatre last night. Arthur Dunn, the comedian, made his first appearance in the continuous entertainment, as did Miss Esme, a pretty and graceful gymnast, who was assisted by M. Leon.

—A newly arranged programme given at the Madison Square Roof Garden includes such entertainers as Press Eldridge, Maud Raymond, Al Wilson, Caroline Hull, Adelina Roattino, Thompson and Bunnell, Imro Fox, Whitney brothers, Winifred Stewart, Marie Leslie, the Misses Phillips and Robinson, and the sister La Porte.

—A new and attractive programme was presented at Koster & Bial's last night. Among the principal performers were Oceana, an equilibrist; the Rogers brothers, "Dutch" comedians, and Nellie Lawrence, Lena May Crews, Edgar Ely, Ida Russell, Murphy and Turner, Catherine Bartho, and Josephine Sabel.

—The musical programme at the Eden Musée last night contained a number of new selections, which delighted the large audience present. Among those given were a Spanish dance by Moskovsky; "Eloise," by Tobani; "Rakoczy," by Liszt, and several solos by members of the orchestra.

—Fregoli, the inimitable performer, remains the chief feature of the entertainment at Hammerstein's Olympia. The programme last night included Rachel Walker, "the creole nightingale," in an attractive selection of songs, and Senorita Baranco, a most graceful and accomplished dancer.

—Dorothy Drew, the graceful dancer, Gilmore and Leonard, Barney and Marguerite Ferguson, Thomas J. Ryan, Myrtle Arlington, the Vantine sisters, and George B. Wood take part in the attractive programme presented at the Casino Roof Garden.

—"Der Vogelhaendler," presented with an excellent cast, drew a large audience to Terrace Garden last night. The bill will be changed to "Das Modell" to-night.

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with Pond's Extract and water. It revives, invigorates, and freshens the face or person. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

MR. CLEVELAND'S AUGURY

SINGULAR LETTER WRITTEN TO JUSTICE LAMAR IN 1892.

"Forces Are at Work," the President Said, "Which Certainly Mean the Complete Turning Back of the Hands on the Dial of Democracy"—Danger of the Free-Coinage Question Forecast and a Warning to the South.

JACKSON, Miss., July 27.—Mr. Cleveland in 1892, before he was nominated for the Presidency, wrote the late Justice of the Supreme Court, L. Q. C. Lamar a letter, the original of which is in the possession of E. Mayes, Judge Lamar's son-in-law and biographer.

The exceptionally affectionate and confidential relations between those statesmen admitted of no reservations. The letter referred to was in reply to one from Justice Lamar, written in pencil on a sickbed, from which he never arose. What was prophecy then is history now. Mr. Cleveland's reply was as follows:

LAKE VIEW, N. J., May 1, 1892.

My Dear Mr. Lamar: First of all, I must tell you how pleased I am with the report I have from the press and other sources concerning your improved health. I hope and pray that you are on the road to complete recovery and great public usefulness. You will not, I think, consider me effusive if I say that it seems to me that the love of friends ought to make you well, though I do not exactly see how this result is worked.

I need not say how delighted I was to hear from you again in your own hearty, kindly style, and I was especially touched with your letter, written, as it was, when you were so sick. I have within the last few months passed through much that has been trying and perplexing to me.

The office of President has not to me personally a single allurement. I shrink from everything which another canvass and its result involves. I know what another election means, and I know as well the dark depths that yawn at the foot of another defeat. I would avoid either if I should consult alone my peace, my comfort, or my desire.

My discomfort arises from a sense of duty to honest people and devoted friends. I am alone with my own thoughts, and with the apparent trust and confidence of my countrymen. They press upon me hourly by night and day. Am I mistaken in all this, and are my country and my party prepared to discharge me from service?

One thing I know—forces are at work which certainly mean the complete turning back of the hands on the dial of Democracy, and the destruction of party hopes. Is it ordained that I am to be the instrument through which Democratic principles can be saved? Whether party supremacy immediately awaits us or not, if folly is to defeat us, in any event, ought I to be called upon to place myself under the falling timber?

This last consideration smacks a little of care for self, which perhaps ought to be discarded. You shall know, my dear friend, my inmost thoughts. I shall be obedient to the cause of my country and my party. Whatever happens, no one shall say that I refused to serve in time of need or abandoned those whom I have been instrumental in calling to the field when is waged the battle for Democratic principles.

If I am given my discharge I shall thank God most fervently. I can easily be disposed of either by the selection of a candidate more available, or by the adoption of a campaign policy on the financial question which I am not willing to further. In the first case, I shall be a happy helper; in the second, I shall sadly await the announcement of a party defeat which will be predetermined.

"Our Southern friends, if they persist, will be left alone with their free-coinage heresy. The danger is that another Southern idea and a charge of heedlessness for the public safety on the financial question will do service in the place of the memories of the civil war. The question is often and justifiably put by friendly Southerners: 'Can Cleveland carry New York?'

"The answer is ready as to Cleveland, or any other man, if the Democracy is at all weak on the coinage question. As one who loves his country and believes that her interest is bound up in Democratic supremacy, I am most uncomfortable and unhappy in the fear that the South will not see until too late the danger of their marring all.

"If I should read this I hardly think I should send it, but it goes laden with affection and the most tender memories. Yours affectionately,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The letter was made public through Edgar S. Wilson, former private secretary to Justice Lamar.

AWFUL CRIME OF A CAMDEN MOTHER

Jumped into the River with Her Children, Who Were Drowned.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 27.—After taking carbolic acid this afternoon, Mrs. Mary Herman, wife of John F. Herman, of 917 South Fourth Street, jumped into the Delaware River with her two children in her arms.

The children were drowned, but the woman was rescued in an unconscious condition, and is now at a hospital in a precarious condition.

The supposed motive for the act is that the woman had been charged by her husband with wifely misconduct with another man. The woman made her preparations deliberately.

The children, boys, aged three years and thirteen months, respectively, she took to Walnut Street wharf. She tied the feet and hands of the eldest boy, and the feet of the younger one, together. Then, after drinking half a bottle of carbolic acid, she took the children in her arms and jumped into the river. Fishermen saw the woman jump, rowed to the spot, and pulled her out as she was sinking. The children never rose to the surface.

When Herman was told of the tragic occurrence, he attempted to commit suicide, but was restrained, and to-night he is being held at the City Hall to prevent him from killing himself.

Historic Church Bell to be Recast.

From The Boston Post.

The historic bell in the tower of St. John's Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, N. H., is to be taken down to be recast, having recently been cracked. The bell was captured at Louisburg by the expedition under Sir William Pepperell, and was presented to the church by Sir William. In 1806 it was recast by Paul Revere & Sons of Boston, and has hung in the church tower since that time.

Ferryboat Kingston Blamed.

Coroner A. J. Volk of Hudson County held an inquest last night on the death of William A. Weber of Meriden, Conn., who was drowned July 18 off Sixteenth Street, Hoboken. A catboat in which he and three others were sailing was run down by the ferryboat Kingston of the West Shore Railroad. The jury found a verdict holding the Kingston responsible for the accident.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—8:45 A. M.—Twelfth Avenue and Thirty-third Street; New-York Hay Exchange; damage, $100.

—9 A. M.—Twelfth Avenue and Thirty-third Street; New-York Hay Exchange; no damage.

—11:30 A. M.—Foot of West Thirty-fourth Street; New-York Lighterage; damage, $25.

—2 P. M.—212 Lenox Avenue; no damage.

—3:30 P. M.—170 West Seventy-eighth Street; flat of Lillian Berry; damage slight.

—4:35 P. M.—16 Thompson Street; Dominica Albarno; damage trifling.

—5:20 P. M.—354 Hudson Street; John Sullivan; damage, $500.

—6 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue; Western Union Telegraph Company; damage, $500.

—10 P. M.—153 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Henry St. John; no damage.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Gates, London July 16, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Dartal, (Br.,) Scott, Barry July 12, in ballast to F. Sohn. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Yumuri, (Norw.,) Matheson, Gonaives July 9, via Santa Martha, with fruit to Headley & Co. —vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 25, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., July 21, via Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 27.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Henry Smith.

William Henry Smith died of pneumonia at his home, in Lake Forest, Ill., not far from Chicago, at 3 A. M. yesterday.

He was born of New-England parentage, in Columbia County, N. Y., in 1833, whence he was removed, at the age of two years, with his father, to the State of Ohio. Being of a studious turn as he grew up, he was given a liberal education, and after graduation filled for a time the office of tutor in a Western college. While a student and instructor, he wrote a series of articles in attack of the Know-Nothing Party which attracted considerable attention, and resulted in his selection as editor of a Cincinnati weekly newspaper. In the columns of this paper he was a warm supporter of Salmon P. Chase as candidate for Governor of Ohio. Subsequently, he became editorial writer on The Cincinnati Commercial and The Cincinnati Gazette, serving on the latter paper at the outbreak of the civil war.

Mr. Smith had much to do with the election of John Brough, the "war Governor" of Ohio, by whom he was appointed private secretary, in 1863. Next year he was elected Secretary of State on the Union ticket by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1866. Two years later he retired from public life, to become one of the founders and editor of The Cincinnati Chronicle, an evening newspaper, from which he was soon compelled to retire by reason of ill health.

Recovering his health, in 1870 he was appointed agent in charge of The Western Associated Press, with headquarters at Chicago. While in this position he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of the Port of Chicago, in 1877, where he was of material assistance in carrying out certain reforms in the customs service, in harmony with the civil service policy of President Hayes's Administration. On retirement from this office, he resumed charge of The Western Associated Press, and in 1883 effected a union with The Eastern Associated Press. He then became General Manager of the Consolidated Association, which position he held until 1893.

Mr. Smith found time for historical researches, and, beside numerous magazine articles, he compiled the "St. Clair Papers," a two-volume work giving the early history of Ohio. He had also a work in preparation, entitled the "Political History of the United States.

Charles White Kellogg.

Charles White Kellogg, who died Saturday at his Summer residence at Port Kent, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, was born eighty-one years ago on his father's farm in the town of Brutus, (now Senate,) Cayuga County, N. Y.

For the last twenty years he had been engaged in the auction business in this city as senior member of the firm of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. Early in life Mr. Kellogg was a clerk in Auburn, N. Y., and afterward a member of the firm of Kellogg & Co., an extensive iron and hardware house in Troy, N. Y., at which place he married, in 1840, Denhie Dewey Comstock, a daughter of Peter Comstock. Becoming interested in the passenger and transportation business of his father-in-law, Mr. Kellogg followed that business for several years, owning at one time the crack steamboat Francis Saltus, on Lake Champlain, when the traffic on that waterway was of great proportions and the rivalry intense. In 1851 Mr. Kellogg moved to New-York and engaged in the produce commission business in the firm of Fuller & Kellogg, afterward C. W. Kellogg & Co. He was a member of the old Corn Exchange, but gave up the produce business just before the present Produce Exchange was organized. For many years he was associated with his son in the machinery oil business, and had personal acquaintance with the owners and managers of nearly every prominent cotton mill and machine shop throughout the Southern States.

For forty years of the forty-five during which Mr. Kellogg had been a business man of New-York City he had resided in Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, his son and partner, Peter Comstock Kellogg, and by his daughters, Miss Gertrude Kellogg and Miss Fanny Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg was a Spiritualist. He was ill only a few days, the immediate cause of his death being pneumonia.

Mrs. Mahlon Sands.

Mrs. Mahlon Sands, daughter of the late Hart Pence of this city, and a niece of Gov. Levi P. Morton, died of heart disease on Friday last at her residence, in London, 40 Portland Place, West. The funeral services will be held to-day at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, and the body will afterward be shipped to the United States.

Mrs. Sands was well known in society in London. She was an intimate friend of the Princess of Wales, whom she greatly resembled. It is stated that on two occasions she and the Princess, by mutual arrangement, attended fancy dress balls attired in similar costumes, and it was almost an impossibility to tell one from the other.

Mrs. Sands was a widow, her husband having been killed by being thrown from his horse some time ago.

Henry Milton Requa, Jr.

Henry Milton Requa Jr., of 17 West Fiftieth Street, this city, died yesterday morning at his country home, in Kirby Avenue, Rye. Mr. Requa belonged to an old Huguenot family that has always been prominent in Westchester County. He was a grandson of Benjamin Brown of Yonkers.

Mr. Requa was graduated from Columbia College in 1888, and was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. After leaving

HAMILTON MAY NOT RIDE

SUSPENDED FOR HIS SUSPICIOUS MANIPULATION OF HORNPIPE.

Commendable Action by the Stewards of the Brighton Beach Track—Bookmakers Who Corrupted the Jockey Should Be Looked After—Duty of The Jockey Club—McCafferty and Kennel Disqualified for Fouling The Dragon.

Hamilton, the colored jockey, who has been doing a lot of in-and-out riding this season, which performances have been variously accredited to the too free use of opium, to overindulgence in gin, and to downright rascality, will now have a chance to rest, to sober up, or to take a lesson in honesty, whichever he may need most. The Stewards at the Brighton Beach track, Messrs. S. S. Howland, W. A. Engeman, and A. H. Battersby, yesterday suspended Hamilton for the rest of the Brighton Beach meeting, and turned him over to the tender mercies of the Stewards of The Jockey Club for final action on his case.

The immediate cause for this punishment of Hamilton was the sudden change in form shown by the horse Hornpipe, who, when a hot favorite, was beaten by the cripple Mirage, on Thursday last in slow time, after a most listless ride. On Saturday Hornpipe won a splendid race from better horses, this time brilliantly ridden by Hamilton and with odds of 7 to 1 against him. Hamilton has been under suspicion all the season on account of his erratic performances in the saddle. One of the last things August Belmont did before his departure for Europe was to give Hamilton a severe but friendly talking to about his performances, a bit of kindly advice that did not seem to do much good.

Hornpipe's defeat on Thursday was a thing wholly unexpected by "Billy" Lakeland, who backed the horse that day and advised his friends to do so. Lakeland did not back the horse on Saturday, and advised his friends not to do so, on the ground that a horse which could run such an abominable race as he did on Thursday could not be worth backing two days later. Yet Hornpipe won on Saturday in regular race-horse style. The Stewards could not understand the change, Lakeland said that it completely baffled him. So Hamilton, it was agreed, must know something about it, and it was decided that the race tracks would be very much better off without his presence than with it. Hamilton was, therefore, put where he can do no more damage to the turf for some time to come. That his license may be revoked by The Jockey Club is considered very probable.

If Hamilton pulled Hornpipe on Thursday and won with him on Saturday for the benefit of some bookmaker or bookmakers, as is hinted at the track, the Stewards have a manifest duty to perform in finding the man or men responsible for his acts and ruling him or them off the track forever. They are far more guilty than this ignorant, muckle-headed negro, who has been punished by having his means of livelihood taken from him.

Racing officials have had no hesitancy in the past in attempting to smirch the characters and reputations of honest turf writers who have dared to show up some of the rascalities of the race course in the interest of honest racing and honest sport. But these same officials have always had the tenderest regard for the sharks and swindlers of the betting ring, who have been the cause of the prostitution of the sport, who have had horses stopped, and have paid jockeys to pull these horses. None of these men, who are known to and scorned by the reputable layers of odds, have even been ruled off the turf or been "investigated" by race-track officials, as have turf writers who have dared to tell of their operations. Is it not about time that the Stewards of The Jockey Club paid a little attention to the harpies of the ring, who do all they can to ruin the sport which brings them a living?

Detectives have been for some time "shadowing" certain trainers and jockeys at the instigation of certain members of The Jockey Club. Why do they not shadow the men who incite the jockeys and trainers to crooked work? This Hamilton case and a number of others that have happened this year, would seem to offer a good opportunity to get right at the root of the evil. Let us have a few of the corruptionists of the betting ring hauled over the coals. The absurd and utterly ridiculous position of The Jockey Club is that it has no betting being carried on and refuses to recognize it, has existed long enough. Racing cannot exist without betting. Betting this year is as heavy as it ever was. The Jockey Club must recognize it and keep it clean and honest or else its members should acknowledge that the club has no reason for existence, and turn the management of affairs over to some organization that will recognize what everybody knows exists, knows what racing exists for, and that this reason for existing, the betting, must be controlled.

The crooked work of a few men among the layers of odds is the curse of the sport, and will in time kill it, just as they killed it in New-Jersey. Revoking the licenses of thick-headed negroes will not suffice to do the business at all. It is a blow at the betting ring, and the clearing out of a crowd that does business there daily when jail doors are yawning for them, that is needed. Every one who knows anything about racing knows that there is a perfectly straight way to put a stop to the abuses that exist, and that the way lies through the open doors of the betting inclosure. The Stewards should arm themselves with big clubs and get into that betting inclosure as quickly as possible, and hammer a few heads so effectually as to serve as an object lesson. There is need for this at once, if racing is to be saved as a sport. The question among racegoers is, Have the Stewards of The Jockey Club the courage and nerve to do their duty?

The Stewards at Brighton Beach are to be commended for the little they have done. Mr. Engeman is trying to make an honest and reputable race course at Brighton Beach. He can do it, and will have the support and encouragement of the public if he persists in his attempt. John A. Hennessy once tried to do the same thing at the old track. He was then and is still remembered by racegoers as a model of what a racing Steward should be. The public believed in him and approved of the very searching and oftentimes very personal questions he asked. Nothing that even savored of fraud escaped his eye. But the dishonest bookmakers and owners and trainers and jockeys hated him, and they hate him now, which is the very best reason why the members of The Jockey Club should have made him a Steward at every race over which they have control. He was fearless and honest. That did not suit the management of that track at that time. The influence of the owners and trainers who had been asked awkward questions settled his fate, and he is a racing Steward no longer. The enemies he made when he was doing his duties should have insured him a life position. The turf needs a few John A. Hennessys just now, and needs them badly. It has among its controlling spirits too many time-serving and betting-ring-dollars-fearing figureheads. One man who acts on the race tracks on what he sees and knows is worth a clubhouse full of men who only think of the immediate dollars that a racing association may earn.

Brighton Beach track was a delightfully cool and pleasant spot to be at yesterday, as the cooling breezes swept through the grand stand and made it pleasant for all who were there. There were seven races, and all but the third were good ones. That was a procession instead of a race. It had a batch of six horses, that, taken together, were not worth the $500 that was hung up to be raced for. The third money—$25—would be a high price for the batch. Yet people bet on the race, and those who bet on Harpsichord seemed to enjoy it. The winner pulled up quite lame, and Sims dismounted and walked her back to the stand to weigh in.

The McGinnis starting machine was again tried, with perfect results, and has been adopted for use atthe track during the remainder of the season. The machine is portable, and sockets for its use will be placed at every starting point on the track. It seems to be nearer what is wanted than anything yet devised.

McCafferty and Kennell got into trouble in the last race. The pair fouled Sloane and The Dragon on the far turn so badly that Sloane had to pull up. Halfing beat both of them home. Kennel, who finished second, was disqualified, and The Dragon was given second money and Brisk was placed third.

The Winner, a horse that has been pretty skillfully manipulated since he came here from the W. C., landed the first race in record time for the tracks, and simply played with his field.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling allowances. Purse, $600. Time—1:47¾.
1—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 3 years, by Favor-Happy Sally, 107 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Hill)
2—Cromwell, J. Joyner's ch. c., 4, 97, 15 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Powell)
3—Emma C., W. Lakeland's b. f., 4, 95, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Harris)
Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

Copyright, 7, 99, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse, $500. Time—0:50.
1—Nina Louise, H. E. Leigh's ch. f., by Onondaga-Besbie Hinxkley, 103 pounds, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Gardner)
2—Tempestuous, Brookdale Stable's ch. g., 105, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Clayton)
3—Prisoner, J. E. Madden's b. f., 97, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)
Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Contractor, 104, 20 to 1, (Patton;) Kaiser Ludwig, 104, 10 to 1, (Hill;) Passover, 108, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Fratello, 103, 40 to 1, (Bergen;) Mohawk Prince, 97, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Joe Hayman, 99, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Edna D., 105, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Salairo, 105, 6 to 1, (Irving;) Ben Ronald, 101, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Hurl, 111, 40 to 1, (Keefe;) Free Lance, 111, 10 to 1, (Lewis;) Kate McCullom, 99, 10 to 1, (Powers,) and Himyance, 97, 50 to 1, (Redmond,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:43.
1—Harpsichord, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Amphion-Atala, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
2—Cassette, A. Cliason's b. f., 107, 4 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 107, 20 to 1.....(Keefe)
Won by eight lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Druid, 109, 30 to 1, (Barbee;) Maple Prince, 112, 20 to 1, (Ballard,) and King T., 112, 15 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Purse $700. Time—1:15.
1—Peep o'Day, J. H. McCormick's b. c., 3 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 4, 107, even money and 3 to 10.....(Hill)
3—Graciosa, C. Littlefield's b. f., 3, 92, 50 to 1.....(Redmond)
Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Juno, 3, 95, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) and Runaway, 5, 90, 6 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling allowances. Purse $600. Time—1:49.
1—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6 years, by Wanderer-Ida W., 104 pounds, 2 to 1.....(Keefe)
2—The Swain, Covington & Kent's br. c., 4, 107, 1 to 2.....(Bergen)
Won by three parts of a length.

SIXTH RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—0:49¾.
1—Takanassee, Kenilco Stable's ch. f., by Iroquois-Babee, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Meadowthorpe, Meadowthorpe Stable's b. c., 108, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Florian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 103, 20 to 1.....(Keefe)
Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

Bird of Freedom, 101, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Pearl V., 103, 8 to 1, (Sloane;) Brave Lad, 112, 12 to 1, (Lewis;) Iranian, 11534, (McCafferty;) Little Nigger, 100, 15 to 1, (Hill;) Aunt Sally, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) King Bon, 103, 10 to 1, (Healy;) Ostracized, 105, 30 to 1, (Gifford;) Anna M. H., 101, 20 to 1, (Powers,) and Ignatius, Jr., 108, 40 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Purse $600. Time—1:42.
1—Halfling, J. E. Seagram's b. c., 4 years, by Macheath-Moiety, 112 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Lewis)
2—The Dragon, Fleischmann & Scott's b. c., 3, 102, 9 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Brisk, Harlem Stable's ch. c., 3, 105, 15 to 1.....(Clayton)
Halfling won by a length and a half from Kendal, who beat The Dragon three lengths. Kennel was disqualified, and the horses placed as above.

Volley, 98, 15 to 1, (Sloane,) and Kennel, 116, 8 to 5, (McCafferty,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Midas, 110 pounds; Tokadee, 104; Find Out, 104; Darien, 104; Patrol, 104; Right Royal, 104; Tom Cromwell, 98; Lambent, 93; Will Elliott, 92; Maud Trowbridge, 90; Medica, 84; Himyara, 83; Rock Ledge, 78.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Sunny Slope, 115 pounds; Thomas Cat, 110; Taranto, 108; Tragedian, 103; T. W. W., 101; Azure, 101; Trayant, 100; Olivia, 96; Break O'Day, 94; McCall, 93; Don Bias, 93; Lady Mattie, 88; Conspirator, 88; Nana H., 88; Second Chance, 83.

THIRD RACE.—Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Ben Eder, 125 pounds; Formal, 117; Septom, 110; Defender, 102; Bonaparte, 101; Gold Crest, 101; Premier, 101; King William, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Vestal Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; one-half mile. Lady Louise, 110 pounds; Sheritiere, 105; Miss Prim, 105; Lady Mitchell, 105; Confession, 105; Pearl V., 104.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Hornpipe, 104 pounds; Nanki Pooh, 103; Long Beach, 101; Defender, 95; Sue Kittie, 94; Lady Inez, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Ameer, 110 pounds; Domingo, 107; Kennebunk, 107; Refugee, 101; Fannie B., 99; Sirocco, 98; Kinglet, 98; Marsian, 95; Trent, 93; Irvana, 87; Royal Rover, 88; Religion, 84; Crimea, 81.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile. Sir Dixon, Jr., 116 pounds; Agitator, 114; Illusion, 112; Mirage, 110; Manchester, 110; Lady Inez, 98; Chugnut, 94; Jefferson, 94.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS' HORSE SHOW.

A Fine Exhibition and Social Success —The Prize Winners.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 27.—The horse show arranged by E. M. Earle opened at the Driving Park this afternoon and was a pronounced social success, though numerous showers drove the gayly garbed occupants of the open boxes to the shelter of the grand stand. The stand and boxes were handsomely trimmed with evergreens and flags. A brass band and orchestra alternated with lively airs.

In the boxes were Mayor William L. Strong, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Nedwill, the Misses Nedwill, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wood, Mrs. Holland, Miss Mary McKee, H. L. Wardwell and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. W. Savage, Donald Hendry, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Miss Louise Dudley, Frederick Burrall, Joseph Myers, Mrs. J. L. Townsend, Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Spaulding, Mrs. W. P. Earle, Mrs. E. M. Earle, Mrs. W. J. Elias, Mrs. W. P. Earle, second, Major E. L. Brand and family, Miss Gwendoline Moss, Gen. and Mrs. George Field, Miss Usher, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Baxter, Miss Baxter.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Proctor, Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ransom, E. R. Trowbridge, Mrs. Amos Morrill, Mrs. Trowbridge, Miss Anita Levin, the Misses Morrill, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, C. H. Smith, the Hon. B. Jones Crain and family, Mrs. A. H. Devotion, the Misses Devotion, Miss Wanier, the Misses Reilly, Miss Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ganson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fryer, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank Croker, L. B. Caney, Mrs. Sophia Caney, Miss Helen Louise Caney, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Caney, and Miss Annie Tunnicliffe.

The show of horses and carriages was by far the best ever made here, and the competitors from the different sections were loudly applauded by their friends in the boxes and stand. In the pair of roadsters, A. F. Medbury of Erieville won first, with Minnie and Bessie; T. R. Proctor, second, with Dollie and Pollie. Stallions, four years old or over, shown in harness—T. R. Proctor, first, with Derebin; John Shimel, second, with Sheron.

The single roadsters class brought out ten competitors, and was one of the best exhibits of the day. W. J. Elias won first, with Duchess; Gen. Field, second, with Darkness, and J. Lee Taller, third, with Blackbird. H. L. Wardwell gave an exhibition of French coaching stallions, but had no competitors in that class. First prize for riding horses was awarded to S. S. Spaulding's Blazer, second to John Wahl's Violet, and third to L. B. Caney's Lial. In the contests for pairs, hitched to a victoria or cabriolet, appointments to count, W. P. Earle won first, with the well-known four-in-hand leaders Meteor and Chandelier; Gen. Field, second prize, with Colonel and Commodore. Pair of horses, 15 hands and 2 inches—Gen. George Field again won first, with Colonel and Commodore; Mr. Medbury, second, with Jerry and Fred. The final class was for four-in-hands, in which G. A. Ballantine's team took first, Gen. Field second, and J. Lee Taller third. The judges were S. W. Taylor, Mr. Overton Molon of Batavia, and Burton Mansfield of New-York.

Grand Circuit Trotting Postponed.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—The opening of the Grand Circuit trotting meeting at Glenville was postponed until to-morrow afternoon. A heavy track, chilly weather, and prospects of playing against a monster bicycle parade were the causes.

JOHNSON NOW COMING BACK.

It Takes a Very Fast Rider to Win in France, Says Wheeler.

Harry Wheeler, the professional cyclist who went abroad with "Charlie" Murphy and Earl Kiser for a crack at the fliers on the other side, and returned unexpectedly on Saturday, came in from his home in Orange yesterday and talked with a number of friends. His father's illness brought him back ahead of his party.

Jaap Eden, the famous Dutch skater who took up cycling and scored an instantaneous success, is, according to Wheeler, the best man in training of all the foreigners. Just now he is riding very fast.

Speaking of "Johnny" Johnson, Wheeler said: "Johnson has won only one race on the other side, but in record trials he has been doing very well. He was to have sailed for this country last Saturday, accompanied by J. W. Parsons, the Australian rider, and I expect they will be here the latter part of this week. 'Tom' Eck, the veteran trainer and manager, will return later.

"The French riders use much higher gears than we do, and thereby have an advantage over racing men from this side. Their average gear is ninety. They also ride high-frame wheels, which are especially adapted to the steep banking of French tracks. The machines taken over by some of the riders from this country were hung so low that the pedals often touched the track on the curves. The banking of the Municipal track in Paris is unusually high, but once a rider gains confidence on it he finds it very safe.

"The French riders resort to much jockeying, and it often happens in a race that three or four men will ride simply to help some star to win. If they defeat a stranger in his first race that settles him to their minds. The French race meet promoters give very few handicaps, but when they are run they provide the liveliest kind of sport. The prizes offered are very good, but one has to ride like a whirlwind to land them. Murphy and Eden rode a dead heat at a recent meet, but the judges declared that the latter won."

It is possible that Wheeler will take part in the professional races at the Springfield meet and also in a special event at the meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen on Sept. 19.

Another Meet at Waverly.

Business of almost every description is suspended in Newark on Saturday afternoons during July and August, and to afford the half-holiday crowd an opportunity to witness good cycle racing another meet has been arranged by the Atalanta Wheelmen, to take place on Saturday, Aug. 22. The track at Waverly has been secured, and it will be put in even better condition than it was on the occasion of the June meet. The events to be decided are: Mile for novices, half-mile handicap, one mile, scratch; one and one-half miles, tandem; one mile, 2:25 class, and two-mile handicap. The prizes will consist of diamonds and jewelry, guaranteed full value. Several special attractions will be added to the programme. One of these will be a team race between Newark letter carriers, policemen, and firemen. The heads of these departments have signified their willingness to co-operate with the club in bringing about the race. The teams will consist of three men each. Entries close on Aug. 15 with C. H. Budd, Chairman Race Committee, Box 65, Newark.

Behrens's Remarkable Ride.

Two hardy road riders of Brooklyn—Henry Behrens and James Bland—made an assault on the double century record, but failed to knock out the old figures. They selected the New-York-Philadelphia route, and Behrens, who rode the full 200 miles, did it in 26 hours. The record is something under 20 hours, and was made by Staubach, the well-known mileage man of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, paced by a tandem. Bland only got as far as Elizabeth, where a puncture put him out of the race. The start was made at 9:30 P. M. on Saturday, and it was 11:30 on Sunday night when Behrens got back to Brooklyn. All things considered, his performance was remarkable. Bad roads were found between New-Brunswick and Princeton.

Raced Without a Sanction.

The members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club who took part in the races held at an entertainment in the Brooklyn Rink on Friday evening will probably be under suspension before long. It transpires that a sanction had not been secured for the races, and this being the case the Racing Board will have to act. The entertainment was provided for the members by "Fred" Osgood, the rink manager, and it was understood by them that he had secured a sanction. Among the men who raced were Frank Hendrix, Charles Hewlett, R. McClelland, C. Austin, C. Delehanty, J. Frank Borland, and Robert Stewart. The offenders will probably receive a thirty days' suspension.

Four Jersey Championships.

The programme for the New-Jersey State meet at Tourist Oval, Paterson, on Aug. 8, is one which will prove very tempting to admirers of cycle racing. There will be four State championships decided, the distances being one-third of a mile, one mile, two miles, and five miles. There will also be a race for novices, handicaps at one and two miles, a two-mile handicap for tandems, and a one mile, open. The entry list will positively close with C. H. Norwood, Chairman of the Race Committee, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, on Aug. 1. The parade of cyclists from the City Hall to the oval will start at 1:30 o'clock.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Ten scorchers were arrested on the Coney Island cycle path on Sunday and fined $5 each. They were Bernard F. Green, 270 McDonough Street, Brooklyn; John Ruell of 492 Broad Street, Newark; Ernest G. Parry of 1541 Monroe Street, George Murray of 226 Fifty-seventh Street, William James of 316 Henry Street, and John Wilson of 356 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Gustave Scharman of 388 Bowery, William A. Rice of 345 West Fifty-fifth Street, Henry J. Baumbach of 475 Ninth Avenue, New-York, and Alvin Kramnich of 1127 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

—Up-town drug stores, ice cream parlors, and even saloons are beginning to place racks outside for bicycles. It is a common sight on warm evenings to see a dozen wheels outside any one of the more pretentious drug stores on the Boulevard where ice cream soda is dispensed. A large majority of the cycling patrons are women.

—The Fourth Regiment Cyclers of Jersey City, winners of the military prize in the parade at Long Branch, will have a parade of their own on Saturday over the Hudson County Boulevard. This event will be a part of the celebration of their Long Branch victory.

—The racing men of the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn will soon appear in their new track suits. They are of dark red, with white stripes—the club colors. Next Saturday the Nassaus will have a run to Sea Cliff, where they will remain over Sunday.

—Buffalo is to have three days of racing, the dates being Aug. 6, 7, and 8. Cooper, Bald, Sanger, "Tom" Butler, and Ray Macdonald will ride in a series of three races, the winner of two heats to take the larger part of a purse of $500.

—England, the Brooklyn cyclist now touring across the continent toward San Francisco, passed through Laramie, Wyoming, last Wednesday, at which point his cyclometer registered 2,339 miles. He is now descending the Pacific Slope.

President Nelson Wilbur of the Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn will start next week on a tour to Toronto and back. He expects to be on the road about fifteen days.

—J. M. Irwin, one of the shining lights in Chicago cycling circles, is on a visit to this city. So also is F. B. Lawson, another prominent Chicago cyclist.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen will hold their annual club races at the Guttenberg track on Oct. 1.

VAQUERO AGAIN WINNER.

Although Crippled Beat Out the Thirty-Footers Off Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—H. B. Duryea's Vaquero won the sweepstakes for thirty-footers again to-day. The wind blew heavily from the southwest, and the race was fast and exciting. In coming up to the line for the start the Vaquero fouled a small boat and stove a hole in her bow. This was covered as well as possible with canvas, but though the boat made water all the way and was nearly half full just before the finish, the victory was hers. She will be taken to Bristol to-morrow for repairs.

The triangular course was sailed twice over, a distance of eighteen miles. The first leg was a reach, the second a free run, and the third a beat. The starting gun was fired at 2:36, and the crippled Vaquero was first over. "Nat" Watson with Bayard Thayer's Asahi soon gained the lead and held it till the first leg of the second round, when Duryea's boat passed her on the reach. After that Vaquero was never headed, and gaining steadily won a handsome victory. The boats completed the first round as follows: Asahi, 3:33:33; Vaquero, 3:33:34; Hera, 3:34:10; Esperanza, a Van Wie, and Wawa, 3:35:17.

In the second round the Esperanza was nicely handled by Capt. Crocker, and she gained on and passed the Hera, which was to-day sailed by Capt. Bird. Mr. Stillman's Wawa was also sailed by a professional, Capt. Wilkie. L. G. Jones's Carolina will enter the race Wednesday, and on Saturday the boats will sail for a cup offered by ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, when twelve boats are expected to compete. The crews of the boats now get prize money, and great interest is being taken in the races.

The time was as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Name and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2:36:00	4:22:40	1:46:40
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2:36:00	4:24:05	1:48:05
Esperanza, A. Van Wie	2:36:00	4:24:52	1:48:52
Hera, R. N. Ellis	2:36:00	4:25:15	1:49:15
Wawa, James Stillman	2:36:00	4:26:55	1:50:55

ANOTHER CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Half-Raters to Compete Off Ogdensburg for a $500 Trophy.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 27.—The half-rater race for the International Challenge Cup, valued at $500, given by the citizens of Ogdensburg, which takes place here to-morrow, is attracting much attention. The course is triangular, three miles around, and will be sailed four times. Among the entries are:

The Peggy, owned by G. Allen Hayden, built on the model of the Ethelwynn, which won the Seawanhaka Cup in 1895; the Anita, Mischief, and Missie, (these are the pick of the fleet of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal,) the Vesper, owned and sailed by Paul Butler, and the Gold Bug.

A large number of yachtsmen are now in the city from New-York, Montreal, Toronto, and other places. W. P. Stephens of New-York will act as referee, and A. R. Porte, W. H. Post, and S. G. Averill of this city, as judges. The race will be held under the auspices of the Ogdensburg Yacht Club, of which Edgar A. Newell is President.

There will also be a race for the Bell Cup, under the auspices of the Chippewa Yacht Club. Three races between four-oared crews are also on the programme.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 27.—Passed West—Steam yachts Mindora, Charles H. Merrell; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Kalolah, C. L. Hubbard; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Reverie, F. G. Bourne; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Iluna, Allison V. Armour; Clermont, Alfred Van Santvoord; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Whileaway, Charles C. Dodge; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Sapphire, James Stillman, and schooner yachts Eilin, F. D. Wright, and Sachem, F. T. Adams.

Passed East—Steam yachts Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Oneida, F. H. Benedict; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and schooner yacht Carlotta, George Duryea; cutter yacht Norota, F. M. Hoyt, and sloop yacht Sasqua, Commodore Henry Andrus.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw. The schooner yacht Iroquois, Commodore Henry C. Rouse, was launched this afternoon. The schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., left for Larchmont. The steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, from Newport, came to anchor at Sea Cliff, L. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Yachts Sailed—Steamers Sapphire, James Stillman; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Peerless, Charles Harkness; Empress, New-York Yacht Club; Narada, H. J. Watson; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Josephine, J. D. Widner. Sloops Bonnie Kate, Mr. Plummer; Mariquita, Alexander M. Driscoll; Winsome, Mr. Tucker; Wayward, T. E. Ellsworth, and Esperito, New-York Yacht Club.

Yachts arrived to-day were steamer Wild Duck, J. Malcolm Forbes; schooners Cygnet, New-York Yacht Club; Constellation, Bayard Thayer, and Ingomar, Mr. Bennett, and sloops Queen Mab, Mr. Francis; Regina, New-York Yacht Club; Palmyra, Mr. Palmer; Pelican, Bruce Clark, and Caroline.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; May, Edwin D. Morgan; Beatrice; Ogden Goelet; Fedelma, F. L. Osgood. Schooners Priscilla, New-York Yacht Club; Arethusa, Col. MacLean; Avelon and Shamrock, New-York Yacht Club; Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter, Alcaea, David Dow, and Quickstep, William G. Roelker. Sloops Daffodil, Frederick P. Sands; Climax, Mr. Otis; Bedouin, Murray Mitchell, and yawl Argo, Dr. Fitzgerald.

THE HAVERFORDS AHEAD.

Crack Malvern Team Could Not Bat Lester's Bowling Hard.

GREAT MALVERN, England, July 27.—The first day's play of the two-day match between the Haverford College cricket team and Malvern College began here to-day, and the visitors are well in the lead. The home eleven went to bat first on a slow wicket, and careful play was the order of the day. J. A. Lester was in great form at bowling, and was well supported by his fielders. The Malvern eleven were all disposed of for the total of 149, a small score for such a strong team. No large scores were made by the home batsmen, J. White and M. G. Apthorp being the highest scores with 29 runs apiece.

Haverford did not commence very brilliantly, the first three batsmen being dismissed very cheaply. J. A. Lester, however, came to the rescue, and played a splendid game. He was well assisted by A. B. Mifflin, who ran up a score of 47 before being smartly run out. J. A. Lester and T. Wistar played out twice, the former having the excellent total of 74 to his credit.

For only five wickets down the Haverford total was 20 runs ahead of Malvern, and on continuation of play to-morrow the lead should be materially increased. The score:

MALVERN COLLEGE.
First Innings.

F. Short, b. Lester	0
J. White, run out	29
T. H. Day, c. Mifflin, b. Lester	22
R. E. Foster, c. Scattergood, b. Hinchman	2
L. A. Hills, b. Lester	26
A. H. Johnston, b. Lester	15
J. L. Wadlow, b. Adams	3
M. G. Apthorp, c. Howson, b. Lester	29
O. W. Wright, not out	0
J. F. Wyatt, c. Scattergood, b. Lester	0
R. Mappin, b. Hinchman	0
Byes	9
Leg byes	4
Total	149

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.
First Innings.

D. H. Adams, c. and b. Wyatt	12
C. R. Hinchman, b. Wyatt	0
C. H. Howson, b. Wright	7
J. A. Lester, not out	74
J. H. Scattergood, b. Wright	8
A. B. Mifflin, run out	47
T. Wistar, not out	10
L. H. Wood, to bat	--
A. F. Coca, to bat	--
A. Haines, to bat	--
H. G. Tatnall, to bat	--
Byes	7
Leg byes	4
Total	109

ANOTHER GAME FOR STEINITZ.

Defeated Blackburne in Their Contest at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, July 27.—At 9 o'clock this morning play was begun in the seventh round of the international chess tournament in this city. The results were as follows:

Schiffers and Schlechter drew a centre gambit after twenty-two moves. Pillsbury and Marco drew a Zukertort opening after twenty-one moves. Maroczy beat Albin in a French defense after forty-one moves. Schallopp beat Porges in a two knights defense after twenty-six moves. Walbrodt beat Winawer in a Ruy Lopez after fifty-one moves. Showalter beat Janowski in a Petroffs defense after sixty-nine moves. Tarrasch beat Teichmann in a queen's gambit declined after forty-six moves. Steinitz beat Blackburne in a Giuoco Piano after forty moves. Tschigorin beat Charousek in a two knights defense after thirty-six moves. Lasker had a bye.

The scores of all the contestants up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	2½	4½	Schiffers	3½	3½
Blackburne	4	3	Schlechter	4	3
*Charousek	2	4	Showalter	1½	5½
Janowski	4½	2½	Steinitz	5½	1½
*Lasker	5	1	Tarrasch	5	2
Marco	3	4	*Teichmann	½	5½
*Maroczy	4	2	*Tschigorin	5	1
*Pillsbury	2½	3½	Walbrodt	5½	1½
*Porges	½	5½	Winawer	2½	4½
Schallopp	2	5			

*Played six games each, other competitors seven.

Total number of games won, 63; total number of games lost, 63; total number of games yet to be decided, 108.

The eighth round will be played to-morrow.

New-Yorks Beat Orange.

The New-York baseball team played the Orange Athletic Club nine on the Polo Grounds yesterday, the proceeds of which were given to a charity. Rain stopped the game at the end of the fifth inning. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ulrich, lf	2	2	1	0	0		
Vn Hn'n, cf	2	1	2	1	0		
Tiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	2	1	1	0	0		
Farrell, 3b	1	2	2	0	0		
Clark, 1b	0	1	3	1	0		
C'shton, ss	0	0	0	2	3		
Zearfoss, c	0	0	6	1	1		
Reidy, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	7	7	15	5	2		

ORANGE A. C.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
McLivin, ss	0	2	1	2	1		
Gray, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Cumming, c	0	1	5	0	3		
Horner, 1b	1	1	7	0	0		
Taylor, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		
Barley, 2b	0	0	1	0	0		
Nichols, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Kellogg, 2b	0	1	1	3	1		
W'tvelt, p	0	1	0	2	2		
Total	2	8	15	7	7		

New-York	2 0 1 0 4—7
Orange Athletic Club	1 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—New-York, 4. Three-base hit—Clark. Stolen bases—Ulrich, Gleason, Van Haltren, Horner, (2.) Struck out—By Reidy, 4; by Westervelt, 5. Bases on balls—By Reidy, 1; by Westervelt, 1. Wild pitch—Reidy. Double play—Van Haltren and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Hopkins and Sullivan.

League Baseball Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Rhines, Fisher, and Feltz; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PREPARING FOR A BITTER RATE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

The Seaboard Air Line's Cut in Freight Rates Will Be Met on Aug. 1 by a Cut of 80 Per Cent. in Rates to Atlanta and Other Southern Points—The Situation from Opposing Standpoints—Notes of Various Interests.

Members of the Southern States Freight Association are preparing to enter upon a railroad rate war which for territorial extent and bitterness of feeling has never before been equaled in the South. The fight is directed against the Seaboard Air Line, whose Vice President and General Manager, E. St. John, recently stirred up a hornets' nest by making a sweeping cut of 33 1-3 per cent. in freight rates to Southern points. Mr. St. John defends his action on the ground that the aggressive policy of the Southern Railway Company in starting a new water-transportation line in direct antagonism to Seaboard Air Line interests compelled him to act on the defensive.

A cut of 80 per cent. in rates to Atlanta and all places where the rates are based upon that city has been authorized by the Southern States Freight Association to go into effect Aug. 1. Following are the lines that will be involved in the war: The Southern Railway Company, the Alabama Great Southern, the Alabama Midland, the Brunswick and Western, the Charleston and Savannah, the Savannah, Florida and Western, the Atlanta and West Point, the Western Railway of Alabama, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Central of Georgia, the Ocean Steamship Company, the Clyde Steamship Company, the Columbus Southern Railway, the East and West Railroad, the Florida Central and Peninsular, the Georgia and Alabama, the Georgia Midland, the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Mallory Steamship Company, the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the Port Royal and Augusta, the Western and Atlantic, and the Wilmington and Weldon.

The Louisville and Nashville may eventually be drawn into the controversy, although it gave notice some time ago of its intention to withdraw from the Southern States Freight Association about Aug. 1.

The following paragraph from a letter recently written by Vice President St. John states his side of the case in brief: "The Southern Railway, with seemingly no other object than that of destroying an old line upon the Chesapeake Bay, and incidentally a great system of railroads, which furnishes to the South about all the competition it has, has entered upon its task, and the Bay and Seaboard Air Lines have concluded—and they could not do otherwise and retain their self-respect—to defend to the utmost their interests, the interests of their stock and bond holders and that of the people as well."

One of the members of the Executive Committee of the Southern States Freight Association thus states the situation as viewed from his standpoint: "The Seaboard is very unreasonable in its demands and in insisting on a war that will hurt innocent lines. There are four routes into Atlanta which must suffer—the Southern, the Seaboard, the Georgia, and the Central, through Savannah. The securities in the Central and the Southern are owned by the same parties very largely, hence the burden will be heavy on them. All the lines are bound to be involved sooner or later. The lines from the West will have to meet these rates, or they will lose business, which would go around by Eastern ports and then come South. Parties who own the Southern also own large interests in the Louisville and Nashville and the Cincinnati Southern; hence, if the rates are reduced from the Ohio River points, the loss will be all the more severe. The South is in for a terrible railroad war, and the transportation companies will be set away behind unless they speedily end this. Our roads barely make their operating expenses and fixed charges now. If they throw away a few million dollars in this fight, you will see more than one line dangerously near a receivership."

Reading's Earnings for June.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for June, 1896, shows gross traffic receipts of $1,734,990 and receipts from other sources, $84,463. The traffic expenses were $908,101, leaving a profit for the month of $826,352. From this are deducted payments for equipment, improvement, and fixed charges amounting to $837,024, thus showing a deficit for the month of $10,672. In June, 1895, there was a surplus of $8,528.

For the seven months of the current fiscal year, ended June 30, there is a deficit of $1,161,140. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the deficit was $642,-307.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for June, 1896, shows the gross receipts to have been $2,057,589; gross expenses, (including improvements,) $1,903,120; profit from mining, $84,469. From this is deducted $95,000 for fixed charges, thus showing a deficit of $30,530. The deficit in June, 1895, was $42,-651. For the seven months of the current fiscal year, ended June 30, the deficit is $1,170,963. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the deficit was $1,059,-219.

Pennsylvania versus Pipe Line.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day served papers in an ejectment suit against the United States Pipe Line Company, and the fight over the crossing of the Pennsylvania Company's tracks at this place by the Pipe Line Company will be renewed. Last week the Pipe Line Company, taking advantage of an order of the Court of Errors in reversing a permanent injunction granted the Pennsylvania Company restraining the Pipe Line Company from laying its pipes, set a large force of men to work and succeeded in laying its pipes under the Pennsylvania Company's tracks before the latter was aware of the fact, and has since held its ground, hence the ejectment suit brought by the Pennsylvania Company.

Sound Advice to Railroad Men.

The recently expressed views of Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western Railroad, on the vital interest that railroad wage-earners have in the preservation of a sound-money standard, have attracted much attention throughout the country. A few days ago General Manager J. E. Childs wrote to General Superintendent E. Canfield of the Ontario and Western, calling his attention to President Fowler's statements, and directing that they "be printed and circulated freely among the employes and posted on all bulletin boards in the offices, stations, and shops along the line."

Mr. Wheatley Leaves West Shore.

W. W. Wheatley, car accountant of the West Shore Railroad, will retire from that position on Aug. 1, to become Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights trolley line. Mr. Wheatley's connection with the West Shore Road dates from 1884, when he was stationed in Syracuse as the chief dispatcher of the Buffalo Division. Since 1890 he has been car accountant at Weehawken. He worked up from telegraph operator to train dispatcher, and is regarded as one of the most efficient train dispatchers in the country.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week was 46,454 tons, compared with 52,740 tons the week previous, and 46,544 last year. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne carried 6,181 tons; the Lake Shore, 5,885 tons; Panhandle, 5,414 tons; Wabash, 5,213 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,101 tons; Michigan Central, 4,921 tons; Grand Trunk, 4,770 tons; Erie Railway, 3,961 tons; Nickel Plate, 3,666 tons; Big Four, 1,142 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—There will be a meeting of the General Managers of the St. Louis Eastern lines in this city to-day, and a meeting of the Chicago Eastern lines here to-morrrow for the purpose of discussing the tonnage reports for the past few months. The meetings were called at the request of President Ingalls of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

—When D. B. Robinson retired from the Vice Presidency of Atchison to accept the Presidency of the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Directors and officers of the first named company presented him with a superb collection of silverware.

—The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have approved the terms of lease of the Worcester and Shrewsbury Street Railway and the West Shrewsbury and Worcester Street Railway to the Worcester Consolidated Railroad.

—A. B. Atwater, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk lines west of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, has, it is reported, been offered the position of General Superintendent of the Nickel Plate.

—In Saratoga the Union Electric Railway has been sold under foreclosure to New-York capitalists for $8,500, subject to the first mortgage of $100,000.

—F. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, has been re-elected President of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.

—Stockholders of the Wabash Railroad will hold their annual meeting in St. Louis on Sept. 8.

—Gross earnings of the Southern Railway for the third week in July show a decrease of $35,220.

SHEFFIELD IMITATES GLASGOW.

Hereafter the Corporation Will Run Its Own Line of Street Cars.

From The London Chronicle, July 11.

At 12 o'clock last night the Sheffield Corporation took over the tramway service of the town from a company, and to-day the first municipal cars will be run. This step has been taken with the unanimous approval of a Parliamentary committee, with the support of the five members for Sheffield, the united consent of the Town Council, and the general approbation of the citizens.

The revolution from private to municipal trams is less dramatic than it was in Glasgow, where the old cars and the worn-out horses of the company were displaced by the corporation's cars and stud, which had also new drivers and conductors. The Sheffield Town Council has been obliged to take over the whole plant, cars, and horses belonging to the company, and the men it employed. It is not two months since Sheffield had power to work its tramways, and it was impossible in that time to create a new service. The old one has been improved in several directions, and the people will have no difficulty to-day in noting the changes introduced for their benefit.

The tramway company has not lost sight of the corporation's difficulty. The price to be paid for the property of the company will be settled by arbitration, but the company has been asking more for its horses than they are worth, and it was thought only a few days ago that the new service would be delayed in consequence.

The people of Sheffield had no alternative, in view of the failure of the tramway company to respond to public needs, but to municipalize the tramways. The lines were originally constructed by the corporation. The estimated cost was £80,000, but the actual cost was £90,000, and the tramway company declined to pay interest on the extra £10,000. This has always been a grievance.

Then the company did not inaugurate cheap services. The town had shorter tram lines for its population than any other town in the country. In a borough containing 19,000 acres the mileage of tram lines was only 9 1-3 miles. The company allowed the roads to get into bad condition, it did not connect services to suit the movements of the population, and, in fact, did not try to merit public confidence. It liked the lease, however, and, although its time was not up until July 11, 1896, began negotiations for a renewal in 1888.

The company never came to a reasonable frame of mind until the appearance of a rival syndicate last year. Then it was ready to take a lease for as short a period as six months. But no sooner had the corporation thrown over the syndicate than the company raised its minimum term to four years. The only alternative was municipalization, and Sheffield was the first English town which frankly received the consent of Parliament to work its tramways directly.

Although, as we have said, the corporation could not establish a new undertaking at once, it has introduced improvements. Penny fares will be adopted on Monday on the principal routes. The committee will proceed at once with the formation of a central junction, upon which all the lines will converge. This improvement will enable passengers to get from Heeley or Nether Bridge to Attercliffe and Hillsborough without walking through the centre of the city.

The treatment of the employes will be at once improved. At present they work about a hundred hours a week. Their hours will be reduced to an average of ten per day, with special arrangements as to Sunday. The reduction is equal to more than three days a week. Under the new system about thirty additional men will be employed at an extra cost of over £1,200 a year. The corporation, while it would have liked to increase the men's wages, did not risk further outlay just now, as they are anxious to make the enterprise a commercial success. It is expected that the improvements in the service will lead to increased receipts, and then the men's case will be further considered, as now they are not remarkably well paid. Some of the conductors do not receive more than 17s. 6d. per week.

The corporation will deduct 1s. a week from the men's wages to pay for their uniform—a somewhat paltry and pettifogging action, and one which is not just to the men, as they will have to pay for uniforms which will not be their own property. This arrangement will, however, be temporary.

The Sheffield Corporation intends not only to give the people a cheaper, quicker, and better service on the existing lines, but will construct new lines and introduce some system of mechanical traction. It is recognized that with horse traction it is no longer possible—particularly in a town of steep gradients, like Sheffield—to give the best possible service. What is happening in Sheffield is another justification of the County Council's policy in declining to lease its lines for long periods.

A RIVER BOATMAN FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Norris Is Going to be Elected or Know the Reason Why.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky has a remarkable candidate in the field for Congress. He is William B. Norris. Mr. Norris is a man of many parts, and quite a character in his way. He was born in Campbell County, Ky., May 20, 1825, and states that he has been a Jeffersonian Democrat from that day to this. Mr. Norris presents a unique appearance. He wears a helmet similar to those used by the British soldiers in India, a loose Summer shirt, a pair of homespun trousers, and heavy farming shoes. This outfit is capped by a red bandana handkerchief, which he wears around his neck. The old gentleman looks as if he were an old-time seaman far out of his latitude.

"I'm going to run for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky," said he, "and I have every assurance of being elected. My politics are those of Jefferson."

"Have you ever held office before?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I have been a notary public, Constable, Justice of the Peace, and Sheriff in Madison County, Iowa, but that was years ago. I was also sworn in as a special United States Marshal out in Kansas during a part of 1888. My mission was to hunt up some horse thieves. I followed them to the Indian Territory and caught them all.

"There is only one man in the whole of the Sixth Congressional District for whom I would abandon my determination to run for Congress. That man is Bill Nelson. But if the convention does not nominate him or myself for Congress, then I know that wealth has bought up the delegates, and if such is the case I will show them what William B. Norris can do. The farmers of the district are all for me. I have had offers of financial aid from them and every asurance that they will vote for me. I stand on the Chicago platform with both feet, and I believe it will win."

Mr. Norris has been a river boatman all his life. He has at times acted as a pilot, but the most of his years on the Ohio River have been spent in the flat-bottomed boats. He takes his candidacy in all seriousness. Every farmer around Campbell County is personally acquainted with this Congressional candidate. Mr. Norris is at present residing with his son-in-law in Pendleton County, Ky.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Indications for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, thunder showers are probable, southwesterly to westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, continued high temperature Tuesday morning, followed by thunder showers, and cooler in the afternoon or night, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in south portion, showers in north portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, except showers on the Gulf, southwesterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, threatening weather, probably without rain, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, cooler Tuesday afternoon or night, southerly winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, cooler Tuesday night, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, continued high temperature, probably cooler in west portions Tuesday night, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, threatening weather, thunder showers and cooler Tuesday afternoon, southerly winds, becoming variable.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers, fresh southwesterly to westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, cooler, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light southerly winds, becoming variable. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, continued high temperature, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA and IOWA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MISSOURI, fair, slightly cooler in south portion, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, variable winds. COLORADO, generally fair, southerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, westerly winds.

The area of high pressure remains nearly stationary off the South Atlantic coast. A ridge of high pressure extends from Utah to Lake Superior. The storm has moved rapidly from Kansas to the St. Lawrence Valley. A second storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and the lake regions, except near Lake Superior. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley and on the Middle Atlantic coast and in the Northwest; it has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Thunder showers may be expected in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, probably cooler Tuesday night in the Middle Atlantic States. Showers in the lower lake region, showers and cooler in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

BOARDERS WANTED.

38-34 WEST 32d, NEAR IMPERIAL.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or singly; private baths; reference.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

A party will leave New-York in September for San Francisco, Monterey, Los Angeles, and the principal resorts of California. The outward route will include incidental visits to St. Paul, Minneapolis, a week in the Yellowstone National Park, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, &c. On the return, sojourns will be made at Salt Lake City, the Rocky Mountain resorts of Colorado, Denver, &c.

The tickets, which provide for first-class traveling and hotel accommodations, **allow stop-over privileges and entire freedom of movement,** permitting the passenger to shorten or prolong the trip at pleasure.

A party will also leave New-York in September for the Yellowstone National Park, St. Paul, Minneapolis, &c.

Other tours to Europe, Mexico, Japan, China, New-England, and Canadian resorts, &c., in season.

Railroad and Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., Cor. Union Sq., N. Y.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Sundays.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE,

Through trains from B'klyn Terminus B'klyn Bridge, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R.R. Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:48 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M. Exc. Tickets **20** cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B'klyn Elevated R. R. stations.

CULVER ROUTE.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets **25** cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie. magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A.M. 12 M.: 1.20, 2.20, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. foot 5th St. Brooklyn, 9.20, 10.20 11.20 A. M. 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P.M., foot 23d St., 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A.M. 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. Leave 135th St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M. 12 M. 2, 6 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 P.M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

MIDSUMMER EXCURSION
TO THE
Rugged Pennsylvania Mountains,
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,
and the
BREEZY SWITCHBACK R. R.,
Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

A special express train, with lunch car attached, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M., returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

ERIE RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH.
SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 9:10 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:15 A. M.; Jersey City 9:33 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5:30 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:18 A. M. Leave Glens 7:05 P. M.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:22 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A.M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats via Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train for New-York, via Bay Ridge boat, leaves Sea Beach 11:10; last train, via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 050, and 1,318 Broadway, New-York; at 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

THE ARVERNE,

Arverne by the Sea.
NOW OPEN.
Thirty Minutes from Long Island City.
ARTHUR R. WOOD.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE.

L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
THE BREAKERS,
(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,

L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

WINONA HOUSE, PATCHOGUE.

Spacious grounds, large verandas, excellent table. No better house in Patchogue. Terms reasonable.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.
Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I. Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS
OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Hotel Earlington,
THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.
St. James Hotel.
Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular. Illustrated pamphlet on application.
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POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
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Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.
Special Terms per week and season.
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WORDEN'S HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open year round. Elevator, steam heat.
Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER. INHALATION, BATHS & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
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WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,
(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.
A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.,
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.

The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Proprs.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL LYNDHURST.

Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWXHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J.
Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms. E. A. MARTIN.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.
Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.
BATHS AND MODERN CONVENIENCES; REASONABLE RATES; DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCOHASSET HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences; magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing.
J. DOWLING & SON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days, at present employer's, 470 West 42nd Av., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; would assist with other work; best city reference. 78 West 94th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Brandenburge, 1,608 3d Av., near 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork, waiting, take care of children; city or country; good references. 319 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By colored girl as chambermaid or waitress in small family in flat. 282 West 47th St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, and side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen. 108 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a respectable French woman; good plain cook; private family; good city reference. Ducase, 242 West 30th St.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; French and American styles; country preferred; references. R., 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; highest city references. Call, two days, present employer's, 326 West 90th St.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By a young woman; good baker; country preferred; good reference. B., Box 895 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference. 434 West 57th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—As laundress; reference. 167 7th Av.; ring three times. Woods.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wants private families' work; city or country; $6 per week; references. Miss Martin, 974 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish and neat worker; terms reasonable; day, week, or month; best reference. A., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl in private family; best reference. 311 East 73d St.; janitor's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; well educated; middle-aged; as maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; would travel; good packer; city or country; first-class reference. Louise, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; understands her business thoroughly; don't object to travel; is very good dressmaker; best city references. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a North German, fluent English, as maid to lady or misses; competent seamstress; good packer and traveler; references. Maid, 162 East 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 261 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat young woman; good worker; assist with chamberwork; city reference. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; family washing; 60 cents a dozen. 348 West 18th St. Mrs. Mack.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference; no cards. 222 East 81st St

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress in a private family; willing to work in country for the Summer; wages, $20; good reference. A. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; city or country; has very best city reference. 7 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; first-class waitress; in private family; excellent city references. 156 West 28th St., second floor.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Wishes few customers at her home or out. 169 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experienced-Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss German, single, thoroughly understands his business, good country home; very good city references. Fred, 208 East 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer seen. Butler, 480 6th Av., 20th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable man in private family or otherwise; highly recommended by present employer. 8 East 81st St.

BUTLER.—In private family; neat appearance; sober, honest, and obliging; best reference. 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; understands shooting bags, hunting, and shaving; first-class references. W. D., Box 880 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family; city references. Frautchy, 222 East 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady going abroad wishes position for her coachman; understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; ten years' city reference. P. D., 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; neat and tidy in his work; country preferred; best references last employer seen. P., Box 898 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; no family; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; sixteen years' best references; city or country. G. P., 895 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; good references; city or country. J. R., 109 Centre St., Orange, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman highly recommends thoroughly competent, temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy, generally useful, medium-sized, single Swede; skillful driver. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,819, 38th.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—English; single; strictly temperate; competent to take charge

LOW BIDS FOR CITY BONDS

ONLY FOUR RECEIVED TO COVER ONE-FOURTH AMOUNT.

Were to Include $250,000 for Schoolhouse Purposes and $150,000 for City College Site—What the Controller Says of the Credit—He Would No Longer Have Importers and Traders' National Bank as the Principal Depository.

When Controller Fitch opened the bids for $250,000 schoolhouse bonds and for $150,000 of bonds for the purchase of a site for the new City College, he found yesterday that there were only four, and they were the lowest ever received by the city for similar bonds. The issue is at 3½ per cent., gold bearing.

The four bids amount to only $121,000. E. Beekman Underhill wanted $50,000 at 100.50 and $50,000 at 100.14.

The Kings County Trust Company offered 100.50 for $15,000.

H. D. Spears offered 100.50 for $5,000.

Charles Spencer offered 100 for $1,000.

At the last sale of bonds the price obtained was 103.

The four bids were accepted, and the remaining bonds will be readvertised for sale.

Bids for $3,805,062.56 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds will be opened to-day.

The Controller said that he does not expect to have bids for much more than a quarter of the amount of issue. When asked why bids for these bonds were not made more freely he said that up to a year ago the city was prosperous and could get all the money it wanted. Bonds were readily sold for good prices, and bids were offered for three or four times as many bonds as were issued.

"A lot of well-meaning but misguided gentlemen," he said, "in their patriotism and concern for the public good, thought they could do better than the party then in power, and, with the aid of the Chamber of Commerce, they saved the city."

He said that the result of the first year's experiment was that New-York cannot borrow money readily, and has to pay 3½ per cent. where before it could get all it wanted for 3 per cent., and, instead of currency bonds, the city now has to issue gold bonds. This inability to sell bonds readily has caused great annoyance.

The Controller said that the Importers and Traders' Bank, which is one of the city's depositories, has failed to accommodate the city when ready money was needed. The city has a weekly balance of about $1,322,118.

"I have recommended," he said, "that the city's money be withdrawn from this bank as speedily as possible."

In this connection the Controller gave out the following letter, written July 18, which is addressed to Mayor Strong and Chamberlain Anson G. McCook:

To you, as my associate officers, authorized under the provisions of Section 165, Chapter 410, Laws of 1882, as amended by Chapter 78 of the Laws of 1885, to designate depositaries of city moneys and to fix the rate of interest on deposits, I desire to present the following statement:

At the beginning of my term of office as Controller, I found, in the list of the banks of deposit of city moneys, the Importers and Traders' National Bank, as the one selected as the actual depositary upon which nearly all warrants for payment of city moneys were drawn.

From that date, Jan. 1, 1894, to the present time, said bank has been the recipient of nearly all city moneys, either by direct deposit or by transfers from time to time from other banks. The average weekly balance in said bank for that period has been the sum of $1,322,118.20.

It is well understood by the officers of all banks in the city that under the charter of the city it is necessary for the Controller to borrow large sums of money, from time to time, upon revenue bonds, from January to October in each year, in anticipation of the payment of taxes, for the purpose of meeting the charges against the appropriation accounts provided in the final estimate for each year.

In the exercise of a good financial policy, and to avoid the accumulation of a large interest account, such moneys are borrowed from time to time only as the immediate expenditure for duly audited accounts may require, and it therefore frequently becomes necessary to obtain the amount of money needed in a hurry.

The city has a right to expect from the banks of deposit of city moneys a ready and willing response to any request for such loans as may be needed. Especially would this seem to be true in the case of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, a municipal depositary, having such a large average weekly balance of city moneys.

Such accommodation as the city has a right to expect has not in the last three years been given by the Importers and Traders' National Bank. In 1894 this bank loaned to the city upon revenue bonds only the sum of $500,000. In 1895 the bank loaned the city nothing, and in 1896 to the present date it has only loaned us the sum of $500,000.

In 1895, when there was a sudden call for the expenditure of a large sum of money, the Controller went in person to the Importers and Traders' National Bank and requested a loan, and, notwithstanding the fact that said bank had not up to that time in the year loaned any moneys to the city, the request of the Controller was refused, and no moneys were loaned to the city by said bank during the entire year.

Again this year, the Deputy Controller, at a time when it was necessary to obtain money at once, applied in person to the Importers and Traders' National Bank for the same, and, although said bank had loaned only the sum of $500,000 up to the time of such application, his request was refused.

At the same time the National City Bank, which has had an average weekly balance of city moneys from January, 1894, to July, 1896, of only $265,889.80, has loaned to the city $3,000,000 so far in 1896.

In this connection it is important to consider a comparison of the amounts which have been loaned to the city by the two banks above named in the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Importers and Traders' National Bank	$500,000	.....	$500,000
National City Bank	2,550,000	$1,200,000	3,000,000

In view of the fact that the bank returns show that the National City Bank is one of the soundest and strongest banks in the city, with deposits exceeding by several millions those in the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and inasmuch as the National City Bank has always been ready and willing to come to the assistance of the city whenever requested, and has loaned to the city in the period from Jan. 1, 1894, to date, nearly seven times as much money as the Importers and Traders' National Bank has loaned, I would respectfully suggest that a change be made in the principal bank of deposit of city moneys, and that the National City Bank be selected as the principal depositary bank.

If we are to have on hand the large amounts of money which we will need for the prompt payment of the pay rolls and the other expenditures necessary to carry on the city's business from now until the time when the taxes will come in, it is imperatively necessary, in my opinion, that we should have as the main depositary of the city a bank which is able and willing to loan the city the money which it needs. And, aside from the necessity of having money when we need it, I believe that we ought to place the city's main account with an institution which will care for and appreciate it instead of with one which is desirous only of profit at our expense.

The comparative condition of the two banks mentioned in the Controller's communication is given in the bank statement of Saturday, July 25, as follows:

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS'.

Capital	$1,500,000
Profits	5,508,000
Loans	20,072,000
Deposits	21,189,000

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

Capital	$1,000,000
Profits	3,436,000
Loans	21,826,800
Deposits	25,414,400

Acting Mayor Jeroloman was asked if he would call a meeting of the Banking Commission to consider Controller Fitch's suggestion that the National City Bank be substituted for the Importers and Traders' Bank as the principal depositary. He said he had no doubt the statements made by the Controller were true, and that the matter should be investigated fully. He intended, however, to leave it to Mayor Strong, who will return to the city Aug. 4.

Had 1,000 One-Cent Pieces.

James Greenbaum of 227 East Eighty-ninth Street, who is seventeen years old, has been arrested on several occasions for peddling candy in Central Park. One of these occasions was Sunday, when he was taken into custody on the Mall. When searched at the Arsenal he was found to have $10 in one-cent pieces in his pockets. When fined $3 in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he counted out 300 one-cent pieces and handed them to the clerk.

Sister Carmelita's Will in Court.

Justice Andrews in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William H. Loughran guardian of Mary Isabella Sullivan in a suit brought to establish the will of Mary Frances Baker, who was known in religion as Sister Carmelita. The will was contested by a nephew, Richard White Hennessey, but was admitted to probate. Hennessey now brings a suit for a partition of the property. All the estate, valued at $160,000, was left to Mary Sullivan.

THE WRIGHT ABANDONMENT CASE.

A Promise by G. C. Wright's Counsel to Produce the Plaintiff's Husband.

The examination in the case of George Curtis Wright of 1,426 Broadway, who is charged with abandonment by a woman who calls herself Estelle Wright, and says she is his common-law wife, was continued, before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday.

Mr. Wright is the designer for a carpet manufacturer, and is well known as the father of Mabel Wright, who married Fernando Yznaga, and, after securing her divorce from him, married Count Zichy.

The complainant was the wife of Arthur Redlich. She says he deserted her seventeen years ago, and she has neither seen nor heard from him for over seven years. In testimony heretofore given, she said she met Mr. Wright about fourteen years ago. He became very much attached to her, and asked her to marry him after the death of his wife, who was then in very bad health.

After Mrs. Wright's death, the complainant alleges, Mr. Wright sought her out and proposed that she become his common-law wife, as he did not believe in the marriage ceremony. She agreed, and they lived together until he deserted her several months ago.

Mr. Wright says that he was never married to the plaintiff by contract or otherwise. He says that Redlich, the woman's husband, is alive, and that he will be produced in court.

The first witness yesterday was August C. Nanz, a lawyer, at 230 Broadway. He testified that he met the plaintiff and defendant at Bath Beach in 1894 and 1895; that the plaintiff introduced the defendant to him as her husband, and that the defendant did not deny it.

Dr. Frank S. Halsey of 123 West Sixty-ninth Street testified that he attended the plaintiff in the flat at 50 West Sixty-fifth Street; that he saw Mr. Wright there frequently, and supposed he was the plaintiff's husband.

Dr. William F. Stone of 125 West Thirty-fourth Street testified that he met Mr. Wright at Mrs. Lagrange's café, 117 West Thirty-fourth Street, and that Wright had said that he had a common-law wife who had been sick, and that he had many heavy bills to pay in consequence.

E. B. Underhill of 149 West Forty-fifth Street testified that he had been acquainted with Wright for several years. Wright and the plaintiff met him two years ago, and he believed they were husband and wife. Wright lived with him for several months at 174 West Fifty-eighth Street, where the plaintiff frequently called on him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Underhill's testimony, the plaintiff was recalled to correct her testimony, and then the case was adjourned to Aug. 20, at the Morrisania Police Court, when the defendant's counsel promises to produce Redlich, and to prove that the two have met within a year, and that neither has ever been divorced from the other.

CART DRIVERS RUN DOWN A BOY.

John F. Brady and Patrick Duffy Could Not Pay Fines of $10 Each.

John F. Brady of 419 East Fifteenth Street and Patrick Duffy of 335 East Thirty-seventh Street, drivers in the employ of a contractor, were fined $10 each in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for knocking down Sylvester Berdan, twelve years old, of 24 Grove Street, with their cart. They could not pay the fines and were locked up.

The men were driving rapidly when their cart knocked the boy down at Eleventh Street and Eighth Avenue. Young Berdan's head struck against the curb and was badly cut. Bystanders took him to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his wounds were attended to.

After the accident Brady and Duffy whipped up their horses and tried to escape. They drove through Eleventh Street to Greenwich Avenue and then into Horatio Street. Policeman Clarkson, who had witnessed the accident, chased them, as did also a man who was passing by in an express wagon. Clarkson was soon distanced in the race, but the expressman kept after the cart until he reached Gansevoort Street and Thirteenth Avenue. There he told Policeman Higgins what had occurred, and Brady and Duffy were arrested.

When the two men were arraigned in court, Magistrate Deuel looked at young Berdan and asked him how old he was. When Berdan replied that he was twelve years old the Magistrate asked him:

"Do you ever tell lies?"

"Yes, Sir," said the boy, grinning. "I tell them once in a while when I have to."

"Do you know what will happen to you if you tell a lie here?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, Sir," said the boy. "I will be sent to State prison."

"Is that all?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, Sir," said the little fellow. "I will not go to heaven, because the lies told here count."

The oath was then administered to the lad and he told of the accident.

OETTINGER VERSUS ETTINGER.

The Former Says the Latter Helped Himself to a Check.

David Ettinger was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Lipsky on an order signed by Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Joseph Oettinger, who has brought suit against him to recover a check for $700 on the Murray Hill Bank, which, he claims, Ettinger wrongfully converted.

Oettinger, who lives in Union Street, near Ogden Avenue, asserts that on June 23 he took the check, drawn by one Paul Gross on the Murray Hill Bank, and payable to the order of Hyman Oettinger, to the bank for certification.

While he was waiting at the cashier's window, Ettinger stepped up to him and asked what he was doing there. Oettinger replied that he was waiting to have a check certified.

When the cashier had passed it through the window, the plaintiff says, Ettinger took the check and refused to give it to him. Oettinger insisted upon the defendant's surrendering the check, saying that he had to use it in making a payment on a hotel at High Bridge, which he had purchased and had made a deposit of $300 on.

Ettinger still refused to surrender the check, but agreed to go with Oettinger to the High Bridge hotel and turn the check over to the vendor of the hotel. On the way, however, he insisted that he would have to stop at a house in One Hundred and Sixth Street, to collect some money.

Oettinger alleges that Ettinger entered the house, and he waited half an hour for him. Then he got tired and left. Four hours afterward he saw him in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and again demanded the return of the check. Ettinger declined, but again consented to go to the High Bridge hotel.

When they reached there Ettinger suddenly discovered that he had left the check at home, and started down town with Oettinger to get it. Suddenly, Ettinger, it is claimed, disappeared. Since then the plaintiff says he has not been able to get the check.

Ettinger was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail.

WHEELS PASSED OVER HIS HEAD.

William Mills Died from Injuries Received in a Runaway.

William Mills, fifty-four years old, of 94 Hall Street, Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon.

He was driving to the Annex Ferry at the foot of Fulton Street, and took a short cut through Liberty Street. The horse became frightened at an elevated train and ran away. At Sands Street the horse ran against a truck, and Mr. Mills was thrown out, the wheels of the wagon passing over his head.

The horse went down Fulton Street. It ran into an elevated pillar and freed itself from the wagon. At the ferryhouse it was caught by the ferry men. Mr. Mills was a married man, and leaves several children.

Accused of Passing Counterfeit Coin.

James E. Dailey of this city was arrested at Stapleton, S. I., Sunday night, charged with having passed a counterfeit coin. The police have received many complaints from persons who have been swindled by worthless money. They believe that the prisoner is a member of a gang which has made Staten Island its headquarters. He is locked up in Police Headquarters at Stapleton, and the police of this city have been asked to go to Staten Island and see if the prisoner can be identified as an old offender.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

BEAUTIFUL QUINTARD MEMORIAL.

Chancel Window in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Rye, N. Y.

The churches in Westchester County, one after another, are being made beautiful by having erected within their walls memorials of various kinds. The last to be embellished is Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rye. Its chancel window, consisting of three lancets, is to receive a beautiful work of art, now on exhibition at the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company's studios, 333 to 341 Fourth Avenue, a window of great size, made of Favrile glass, from the design of Frederick Wilson, illustrating the concluding verses of the seventh chapter of the Book of Revelation.

The central figure in the composition is that of Christ, surrounded by a host of angels, playing upon quaintly designed musical instruments. The Redeemer is standing, clothed in garments of white and crowned with a diadem of gold; at His back is the throne of the heavenly kingdom, at His side are the lilies of the resurrection, and beneath His feet are the waters of Paradise. In immediate contact with Him are angels swinging censers, and at either side numbers of other angelic beings. Above the throne cherubim are to be seen. Back of the whole composition there is Gothic reredos, made up of finials and crockets, while at the apex of the window there is an arch made of a rainbow.

The designer has been ably seconded by the artists in glass. It is a most beautiful pictorial commentary on the text of Holy Scripture that it illustrates, viz., "For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

The memorial is erected to Marie Antoinette Quintard, wife of James W. Quintard and daughter-in-law of George W. Quintard.

POLICE PROTECTED THE LAWYER.

He Feared an Athletic Defendant in Supplementary Proceedings.

Frederick E. Anderson, a lawyer, called upon the police of the City Hall Station yesterday to protect him from Guy C. Dempsey, a lawyer and athlete, while he was examining Dempsey's brother, John A. Dempsey, as a witness in supplementary proceedings against Guy C. Dempsey.

Suit was brought against Guy C. Dempsey by Anderson, as counsel for Michael F. Burns, and judgment was obtained for $401.83 for coal furnished the Palisade, an apartment house once owned by Dempsey.

Dempsey is a big, muscular man. Mr. Anderson complained that he had jostled him several times, made offensive remarks, and that when the examination began had become very aggressive and had threatened him with violence. Mr. Anderson, who is a small man, asked Justice Fitzsimons for a court officer to protect him. The Justice told him to call upon the police, and Anderson at once went to the City Hall Police Station, and succeeded in getting Patrolman John Haugh assigned to see that the peace was preserved.

In the presence of Policeman Haugh the examination proceeded.

CONDITION OF CROTON WATERSHED.

Big Supply on Hand—What Mr. Collis Reports on the System.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis has been for the past week inspecting the Croton Watershed and the old and new aqueducts.

During his investigations he visited Lake Mahopac and the reservoirs at Carmel, Boyd's Corners, Amawalk, and the east, west, and middle branches of the Croton River. The reservoirs were found to be full, and the water thoroughly protected from pollution.

"There are more than 3,000,000,000 gallons of water in storage," he said, "to supply the daily consumption, which averages about 200,000,000 gallons."

The Commissioner proposes to make changes in the roads near the reservoirs, but outside of some necessary work on these roads, he thinks the condition of the watershed and the reservoirs is excellent. He expects that the new Croton Dam will be finished in three years. There will then be the greatest abundance of good water for the metropolis.

FOR WORK IN FIFTH AVENUE.

To Open Bids for Asphalt—The Sewers and Water Mains.

The Commissioner of Public Works will to-day open bids for the paving of Fifth Avenue with asphalt from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street.

So soon as these bids are disposed of Commissioner Collis will award contracts for laying water mains and sewers in the avenue. This work will have to be completed before the asphalt is laid.

For laying the sewers he has received six bids. The lowest is that of John A. McCarthy, which is $68,307. The second bid was that of William P. Baird, for $68,858.50. McCarthy's bid was $3,900 lower than the bids rejected last week.

For laying the two 48-inch water mains from Eightieth Street to Fourth Street, one on each side of the avenue, there were ten bids. The lowest was that of W. P. Baird, for $452,460. The highest bid was sent in by P. J. Travis, for $554,720.

GLEASON OBJECTS TO TAXES.

Says Assessors Have Favored the Big Corporations.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City is not satisfied with this year's assessment rolls.

When City Assessors Louis K. Willing, Andrew Murray, and Charles McLane appeared in the Mayor's office to file the rolls yesterday he would not receive them. The Mayor said the regular time for filing them was Aug. 1, and that during the few days remaining in July he intended to make a personal investigation.

Mayor Gleason says that many of the big corporations in Long Island City are not properly taxed, and that they have not been in several years. He says that this is why Long Island City is behind, and that if the corporations were rightly taxed the rate in the city would be decreased and the poor people would be greatly benefited.

MINERS PERISH IN OLD WORKING.

Three Killed and One Terribly Hurt in a Gas Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 27.—By an explosion of gas at the Bear Ridge Colliery today Michael Braziel, Preston Hill, and William Quinn, fire boss of Conner's Patch, were killed, and James Mahaney of Girardville was injured perhaps fatally.

Quinn, the fire boss, and the men had entered an old working. Just how the gas was ignited could not be learned, as the condition of Mahaney, the injured man, is such that he cannot give any cause of the accident.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is the owner of the colliery. It has always been comparatively free of gas.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL.

Dining-room Furniture should be so. We have some beautiful examples in antique oak of Flemish design and finish. The intrinsic beauty and dark richness of this finish tend to enhance the suostantial appearance of the pieces and to attractively "set off" the unique and handsome carving.

Even factory prices now greatly reduced.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A Nassau Street stationer, in his endeavor to educate the people, has pasted the following circular in his window:

"Until now the world has never seen men who were getting their pay in the most expensive dollars begging to be paid in dollars worth about half as much, for no other reason than to make a few mine owners rich."

***

"All women should study French for clearness in style in writing," said the professor, who is wise beyond his years. "There is no style in the world like that of the French, I think. Lucidity and clearness have been the aim of their writers, until the remark of one of their critics, 'Anything that is not clear is not French,' has become a maxim. It is only recently that a small school of obscure writers has sprung up.

"In regard to women, the lucidity of the French style, if they could copy it, would supply a great lack in their composition. I have never read anything written by a woman which did not contain one or more ellipses. A woman takes too much for granted. She leaves too much to what she would call your intuition. You see after a time what she means, but she makes you study."

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The little dancers to street music are always girls. They seem to be never too small to dance, and dance as well as their standard demands—gracefully and in good time to the music. There was a band of them dancing to the music of a hand organ on Chrystie Street the other day. Further down, but still within reach of the music, two boys were trying to dance. They were very little fellows, one of them wearing a Turkish cap of red. They grasped each other firmly by the shoulders, and then—they capered. There was not a suspicion of dancing in their movements; there was no rhythm in it, and they could not keep it up.

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He was a blind man, and he was in a toy store. The proprietor was taking down toy after toy, putting it into his hands, and explaining its use and mechanism. It was pathetic, the pleasure the man took learning the principles of each simple plaything, and the patience and interest of the shopkeeper were unusual. But there is a comical side to the story, for, as the blind man went out, the proprietor remarked, enthusiastically: "That is a wonderful man. He can travel all over the city without assistance, and," he added, with earnestness, "he gets along just as well at night as he does in the daytime."

***

He is one of the deserted benedicts of the city, and he is devoting the period of freedom from the surveillance of his wife to the concoction of clam fritters. It cannot be strictly said that all his time is given up to this occupation, but it is certain that the subject fills his thoughts to a great extent during the week, and three successive Sunday mornings have been given up to the pleasant task of preparing the dainty. It is on Sunday morning that the lady who looks after his and the house's material welfare during the absence of his better half is detained late by her religious duties and the kitchen is clear.

"I have not made them quite a success yet," he said to a friend, giving the history of his labors. "The very first lot was the best of all. I go out to Canarsie and get my clams, so I am sure they are fresh. It does not cost any more"—he is a thrifty cook—"because I have to pay 19 cents for twenty-five clams in the city, or vice versa, and I can get a hundred there for 40 cents, and I only pay 10 cents to go out.

"I like clam fritters, and I know how they ought to taste, though I haven't got quite the hang of making them. I get out my clams first and chop them. Then I mix them with about the right quantity of flour in a mixing bowl, put in my baking powder, and then stir in three beaten eggs. When these are all in I stir it all up with milk and fry the cakes in a spider. I did forget the salt Sunday, and perhaps I put in too many eggs. Anyway, the fritters were a little stiff. I mixed the clams with the eggs the Sunday before, and the Sunday before that I didn't put in any baking powder at all, and they were the best fritters I have had. I put in a good deal of the clam juice to flavor them. I should put it all in but for the shells, and I get a few of those in, anyway. I thought I would give it up after this last time, but I have a receipt now, and I am going to try it once more."

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"One of the funniest things I have seen recently," says the bicycle rider, "was a story from an 1894 paper speaking of riding as being probably something more than a fad. Things have changed in the bicycle world inside the last two years."

***

The beautiful ivy-covered stone church in Ninth Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, with its wooden doors and apparently unfinished condition, always attracts the attention of passers-by. It is the Church of the Paulist Fathers, and has one of the largest memberships in the city. Twenty thousand persons are in the church's charge, a poor class of people, many of them devout Christians, and others from among the worst classes of people in the city. It is a parish which keeps the seven or eight fathers engaged in it always hard at work.

An interesting feature of the church's service is the congregational singing and English prayers, seldom to be heard in Roman Catholic churches in this country. Congregational singing is customary in the German Catholic churches here as well as in Germany, but for English-speaking congregations it was not customary until the innovation was introduced by the Paulist Fathers. At the 9 o'clock mass the singing and prayers are used, but the principal English service is at 8 o'clock in the evening throughout the year. In Winter this service is entirely in English. Now that vespers are omitted, the benediction is pronounced in Latin.

The church is said to be the only one in the city where the full liturgy is rendered. Even at the cathedral parts of it are said to be omitted at times. The church has a choir of about 100 men and boys. The Holy Name Society of the church has a membership of 1,000 men, who may be seen taking the communion together once a month. It is one of the most interesting churches in the city in service and general work. The Order of Paulist Fathers differs from other orders in that its members are not bound by vows.

***

"There was a mosquito in my room the other night," he said, "and I prepared to dispose of him as soon as possible and settle down to sleep, for I was tired. It is that diabolical hum of the mosquito that is so exasperating. I had made several unsuccessful dives for him, and I lay very quiet ready for another onslaught. I heard him coming and had my hand ready where it was not too conspicuous, but near enough to my face for me to make a quick stroke when he landed. I heard him in the distance. On he came um-m-m-m-m—his notes grew surprisingly loud and I dropped my hand with disgust just as a cable car whizzed by the house."

***

"I used to play cribbage myself," he said, as they discussed the game. "I have a cribbage board around the house somewhere that was made and presented to me a good while ago. I had interested some one to give a man who was out of work a place, and he made me the cribbage board as a thank offering. He didn't keep his place very long, though. He was intrusted with $1,100 one day, and that was the last that was ever seen of him. He disappeared, but a few days later I had a note from him. It read:

"'Good-bye and good wishes to all. Dave.' We never saw him again.

"No, it was not a very good cribbage board."

***

Brooklyn is the home of the first Turkish bath establishment opened in this country. It is on Columbia Heights, and was opened thirty-three years ago next October, when people were cajoled upon the highway and almost compelled to enter, suffering meanwhile forebodings of all manner of evil. Christopher Oscanyon, a Turk, attempted to open a bath in New-York about 1860, but it never materialized, although a number of prominent persons were interested in it. Boston opened a hot-air room about that time, but it was not a Turkish bath, and did not develop into one. Among the prominent persons who patronized Brooklyn's first bath were Henry Ward Beecher, Bayard Taylor, Mark Twain, Helen Hunt Jackson, Edna Dean Proctor, and Father McGlynn. At most of the large Turkish bath establishments now there are lunchrooms attached, from which more or less elaborate luncheons are served to the patrons after the bath. Some one once asked Dr. Shepard of the Brooklyn establishment what he, as a pioneer in the work, thought of the combination of bathing and eating.

"Well," said Dr. Shepard, with a smile, "I have never supposed eating between meals was good in any way."

One of the prettiest Turkish bath establishments in Boston is kept by a woman, and is exclusively for the use of women.

***

She was a pretty young Sunday-school teacher. The lesson for the day had been finished early, and, like the model teacher that she was, she had gathered her class of little girls about her and they were telling her about their outside lives and interests.

"And how old is your brother?" she asked of the little lady who had been relating her family history, the teacher picturing to herself as she did so, a small baby in arms.

"Why," she replied, as she drew herself up with dignity, a reproving tone in her voice, "why, he's a young man." And the young teacher felt properly rebuked.

***

She has not given up the fancy for collecting spoons, and her friends present her with one upon all occasions. The young man who is a particular friend has given her one with initials marking every event of their combined history to which initials could possibly be given. But when she received a spoon in her mail one morning marked "G. P." she was at a loss. There was nothing for which "G. P." stood in all her past, present, or future history as far as she knew. She waited impatiently to see the donor of the "G. P." spoon.

"Why," he said, when she questioned him, "I thought it was about time for me to give you another spoon, and there did not seem to be any special occasion to hang it upon, so I just gave it to you on 'general principles.'"

***

He was a dusty, travel-stained young fellow, sitting on one of the benches of a city park. "I have been having hard luck," he said to a more respectable looking man who sat beside him, "and for the last three months I have been tramping. I have just come from up the river," mentioning a town not far from New-York. "The police were fierce there. The only place I could get to sleep was on the steps of the City Hall. That is one thing you will find everywhere. If you can't go anywhere else, you will never be turned off the steps of the City Hall."

MONEY AND TICKET FOR MRS. JOYCE.

Would Take Her to California—Her Whereabouts Not Known.

The following letter was received by Magistrate Simms, at Yorkville Court, yesterday, touching the Belle Joyce case, that came up in court Friday, and was dismissed:

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1896.

Dear Sir: I wish to advise you that we are in receipt of a telegram from our representative in California, authorizing us to furnish Mrs. Belle Joyce one second-class ticket, New-York to Los Angeles; also, a lower berth and $8.17 in cash. Our instructions state that the ticket, berth, and cash are to be delivered to the conductor on the train which leaves here at 8 P. M. on Tuesday next, the 28th inst., but would suggest that you have the lady call at this office some time next Tuesday afternoon and I will arrange to have our city passenger agent accompany her to the train, carrying out our instructions by delivering ticket, &c., to the conductor.

Please advise if she can arrange to go on that date, as the tourist car leaves but once a week, and her people desire that she may not miss the excursion through car. Yours truly,

CHARLES KENNEDY,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

Magistrate Simms said he did not know where Mrs. Joyce had gone, as he dismissed the case at her own request when her husband appeared. She is the girl-wife who thought herself abandoned.

An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said that to Mrs. Joyce had been offered transportation home by the society, but she had declined to accept it. The couple had rooms at 633 Third Avenue up to yesterday morning, when they left. No one could be found who knew where they had gone.

MRS. BARTELLS'S TWO WILLS.

She Gave Her Brother $40,000 in the First, but Nothing in the Second.

Two wills by Mrs. Emilie Bartells, who died on July 16, leaving an estate worth over $100,000, were filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. One of the wills is dated in April, 1891, and the other in September, 1894.

In the first will the testatrix leaves to her brother, Leopold Rothschild, $40,000, "for the valuable services he rendered" to her for many years in all her business affairs. She also leaves $5,000 to her friend, Frederick W. Seiler, and the residue is divided among relatives.

In the second will Mrs. Bartells makes no mention whatever of the brother who is given $40,000 by the first will. The estate is divided among relatives in different proportions from the first will, and the residue, which is estimated to be worth $32,000, goes to Frederick W. Seiler, who in the first will was given but $5,000.

The testatrix leaves $500 to each of the following institutions: Mount Sinai Hospital, New-York Juvenile Asylum, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Congregation Shaar Hashhomayim.

Sale of Franchise Again Postponed.

Controller Fitch postponed yesterday the sale of the franchise of the People's Traction Company. The sale is set for Sept. 14. The postponement was made in order to allow time for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass on certain legal questions involved.

W. & J. SLOANE

SPECIAL

Clearance Sale

Until August 8th Only.

In order to make room for our large line of FALL PATTERNS arriving daily, we offer

350 PIECES

Axminster Carpets

—AT—

90c. per yard.

This offer embraces our choicest Spring Patterns, and presents a rare opportunity to secure high-class furnishings at moderate cost.

Broadway, 18th & 19th Streets.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER III.

Every measure must itself have that of which it is a measure.

1. A yard must have length and be a yard long.
2. A bushel must have capacity and hold a bushel.
3. A pound must have weight and weigh a pound.
4. A dollar must have value and be worth a dollar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

$3.00.

THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign, on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times

STRIKERS ATTACK NON-UNION MEN.

Tailors Scattered by the Police—The Position of the Contractors.

There was some deviation yesterday from the plan which the men of the Brotherhood of Tailors, now on strike, and the Contractors' Association had made to fight the manufacturers, and there were a few scrimmages between union and non-union men.

The first fight of the day was in the morning, in front of the shop of L. Witkowski, at 155 Suffolk Street. Witkowski has fifty men, who struck, and then he got several non-union men and put them to work on the top floor. He does not belong to the Contractors' Association, and says he will never join it. He had appealed to the police for protection, he said, but when one of his non-union men was attacked by strikers, there was no policeman in sight. The strikers punched and pummeled him.

The man escaped, and another non-union man came along, and was also set upon by the strikers, and finally the police were sent for. When they came up, the strikers and their sympathizers scattered in all directions.

The Executive Board of the Brotherhood met in the forenoon, and then Meyer Schoenfeld said that resolutions had been adopted stating that, inasmuch as the Contractors' Association was not in a position to control all the contractors, the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors would settle with the individual contractors.

When the leaders of the contractors heard this, they hurried to Schoenfeld and held a conference with him. Then there was a secret conference between committees of the contractors and the tailors at 200 East Broadway.

After the conference, Schoenfeld said that it had been agreed that the Brotherhood of Tailors could not settle with any individual contractors, and that the contractors agreed that they would compel those contractors who were outside of that organization to join it.

Schoenfeld declared that no committees had been sent to the manufacturers, and that none would be sent. Both the contractors and tailors would wait for the manufacturers to make the first move in that direction. There are about 300 members in the Contractors' Association and as many outside of it.

Joseph Barondess spoke again yesterday at the mass meeting of the tailors, and several Socialists tried to make a disturbance, but they were put out by the police.

MR. DURANT'S MERRY BIRTHDAY.

Treasurer of The Boston Transcript Eighty and at Work.

BOSTON, July 27.—William Durant, Treasurer of The Boston Transcript Company, yesterday reached the age of eighty.

It was a time of special interest to The Transcript folk, for even those who are oldest in the service cannot recall the time when Mr. Durant was not identified with the paper, his term having extended more than sixty-two years. Friends in Paris added to his happiness by sending a felicitous message by cable, and the birthday observance was one to delight him in every way, particularly as it was unexpected.

Mr. Durant is still actively engaged in the performance of the duties of Treasurer of the corporation.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Isidor Schwartz, twelve years old, of 4 Allen Street, arrested Sunday for playing the game called "cat," was fined $1 in the Essex Market Court yesterday. When the boy was arrested a mob tried to rescue him. The latter claimed that his son was clubbed by Policeman John Meagher, and he proposes to make charges against him at Police Headquarters.

—Tony Lucksick, an Italian laborer, thirty years old, employed at Croton Dam, had his leg crushed by a falling boulder yesterday. It was decided to send him to the city for treatment and an ambulance met him at the Grand Central Station. He became weak in the ambulance and died soon after reaching the reception room.

—Postmaster Dayton announces the arrival at Tacoma of the steamship Tacoma, with mails from China and Japan, due to arrive in New-York on the morning of July 30. The next mail for China and Japan after arrival of the above mails will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 2.

—Herman Seelig, who had been adjudged insane, and who jumped from a third-story window at the home of a relative, George Lewald, at 330 East Thirtieth Street, last Thursday, died of his injuries yesterday in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital.

—John Adams, arrested Sunday charged with attempting to rob the poorbox in the vestibule of St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, in West Farms, was discharged by Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania Court, because of insufficient evidence.

—The Board of Aldermen yesterday asked Chief Clerk Ten Eyck and his assistant, Michael Blake, for their photographs, to be placed on the walls of the Aldermanic chamber.

Brooklyn.

—Application was made to the Commissioner of Buildings for permits to erect new buildings and additions to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on St. Mark's Avenue, near Troy Avenue. The buildings for dormitories and classrooms will cost $118,000; the new hospital building is to cost $65,000, and the workroom will be erected at a cost of $30,000.

—Postmaster Sullivan has received notice from Washington that at the recent inspection, 31 out of the 531 carriers were found guilty of violating the rules. The charges are trivial, and the men against whom they have been made have never had charges preferred against them before.

—A half dozen young women appeared in the City Hall Civil Court yesterday. They were suing Mme. Eugenie of 23 Elm Place. They claimed they paid her for lessons in dressmaking, and that they never received any lessons. The case was not concluded.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday released from the Rockland County Jail John A. Christopher, who was sent to that institution for failing to pay his wife alimony. He is said to be a consumptive, and not able to pay alimony in any amount.

—Arthur Haelmke, thirty years old, of 265 Melrose Street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the left eye. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. He was out of work, and is believed to have been insane.

—The forty men arrested Sunday for "scorching" on the cycle path were arraigned before Justice Teale, in the Grant

Tuesday
July 28-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

J. ELLIOTT SMITH'S TRIAL

TESTIMONY AS TO NEW-YORK'S FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

The System Used in Newark, N. J., Superior, So Supt. Bosch of the Fire Department of That City Declares—Signal Boxes in This City Show No Improvement over Twenty Years Ago—The Trial to Go on To-day.

The hearing on the charges against J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Telegraph and Electrical Appliances in the Fire Department, was resumed yesterday morning before the Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Smith is accused of mismanaging his office and of making contracts more beneficial to the contractors than to the city. The charges against him were formulated by Commissioners La Grange and Ford, Commissioner Sheffield objecting.

W. L. Findley, counsel to the department, declined to draw up the charges on the ground that they could not be sustained, as the Commissioners themselves, and not Mr. Smith, were responsible for all contracts given out.

Commissioner La Grange retained Col. T. C. Campbell to draw up the charges and present them to the board. Col. J. V. Olcott watched the proceedings on behalf of the accused Superintendent. Mr. Findley took no part in the proceedings, although he was present.

Three fire-signal boxes, exhibits on the case, were on the table, and the witnesses called to testify to mismanagement and to the condition of the alarm system under Mr. Smith used them for purposes of illustration.

Adam Bosch, Superintendent of the fire-alarm system of Newark, N. J., the only witness called last Thursday, when the trial opened, was on the stand yesterday. He explained in detail, referring to the exhibit boxes, where the system in vogue under Superintendent Smith was faulty.

Mr. Bosch explained technically the meanings of grounded wires, broken circuits, and rusted magnets, and told how such mischances could be avoided.

Col. Olcott objected, saying that though instructive, the questions and answers had nothing to do with the case at trial, but Commissioner La Grange decided that they were relevant, and the line of testimony was continued at length.

Mr. Bosch told how much superior the Newark system is to the New-York system, and declared, in spite of Col. Olcott's objection, that the large number of circuit troubles shown on the books of the New-York department could not have occurred under him. If even a small proportion of the number had been reported in Newark he would have changed the stations of the linemen in charge, and would have kept on changing until he had found men who would do the work intrusted to them properly.

Chief Clerk Jussen and Operator Sellew of the Fire Department identified the records of alarms turned in from Jan. 1, 1895, to May 1, 1896, and then Mr. Bosch resumed his testimony as to the causes of circuit troubles and the best way to avoid them.

Mr. Bosch evidently does not think much of the New-York system of alarms. He found fault with all the signal boxes in use, and declared they showed little or no improvement over the systems in use twenty years ago.

Mr. Campbell, referring to an alarm box that, until two weeks ago, was in service in this city, and is now one of the exhibits in the case, asked him:

"Do you think a box of that style should be in use in a great city?"

"I do not think it fit for service. The fire-alarm people have progressed in knowledge, but that box shows no improvement on the system of twenty years ago."

In answer to a long list of questions, Mr. Bosch declared that with a proper system of alarm boxes, and proper attention paid to them, it would be almost impossible for a box to fail to ring in an alarm when started by a person without any knowledge of its mechanism. He had no recollection of any failure on the part of the Newark system to work.

On cross-examination Mr. Bosch admitted that except in the "book of trouble," the Newark department keeps no record of any failure on the part of its boxes. Col. Olcott made him say that he could not swear that there had been no failures. The failures are not recorded in any book, and his memory, he said, was all he has to trust to.

To a question from Commissioner Sheffield, Mr. Bosch said that Newark still has about fifty boxes that were put in thirty years ago, and that they are doing good work. No failure to send in an alarm was reported to him from any one of these boxes within the last year. The total number of boxes in Newark is less than 220. Mr. Bosch could not tell the exact number.

"Do I understand you as an expert, Mr. Bosch," asked Col. Olcott, "to say that you consider the Newark system better than the New-York system?"

"I do, as far as it goes, most decidedly."

"Would you be surprised to learn that the insurance men do not agree with you?" asked counsel.

"We will have the insurance men to speak for themselves," interposed President La Grange, and Col. Olcott withdrew his question.

"What system have you in Newark?" asked Col. Olcott.

"The Gamewell improved system," was the reply.

In answer to questions, Mr. Bosch said he was present in response to a request from President La Grange addressed to the President of the Newark Board of Fire Commissioners. He agreed to return and bring with him the "trouble book" of his department, if notice were given to him that his further testimony should be required.

James T. Wafer of 154 President Street, Brooklyn, Superintendent of Construction and Electrical Appliances in the Brooklyn Fire Department, testified that from "grounds," "crosses," "opens," and other failures discovered by tests and otherwise, 377 failures were shown during the year 1895. There are 798 public-alarm boxes in Brooklyn, and only five of them got out of order during that time.

Capt. Cross of the Gamewell Company sat behind Col. Campbell and prompted him in the technical questions asked. Superintendent Smith and Capt. Cross are not friends. Smith reported against an offer that Capt. Cross made to supply the department with auxiliary boxes. The Commissioners ignored Smith's report.

Superintendent Wafer was still on the stand when an adjournment was taken at 4 o'clock. The hearing will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

In answer to a reporter, Col. Campbell said that it will take him ten days to present in full the charges against Superintendent Smith. The defense will occupy, Col. Olcott said, an even longer time. The Commissioners have agreed to devote five hours a day four days a week, until the hearing is concluded.

ROUNDSMAN BEDELL'S HEROISM.

Made a Daring Rescue from a Burning Building.

Roundsman Robert Bedell of the Ralph Avenue station, Brooklyn, is a modest man, but with his modesty he has great courage, as was demonstrated at a fire shortly before midnight Sunday, at 1,504 Bushwick Avenue, when he rescued a girl from the third floor of a burning building.

The reason the heroic rescue was not made public before was that the Roundsman asked the Sergeant on duty at the station house not to place anything on the returns about the rescue.

The fire was discovered in the bathroom of the three-story frame house at 1,504 Bushwick Avenue, which is owned and occupied by Mrs. Fannie Walsh.

When Mrs. Walsh discovered it she ran out to the street carrying in each arm one of her small children. At this time Roundsman Bedell arrived and sent in an alarm. The flames spread to the adjoining houses, and in a short time it looked as though the firemen would be unable to check the progress, but they worked hard and saved the adjoining property, not, however, until considerable damage had been done to the furniture in the houses. The combined losses amount to about $4,500.

While Roundsman Bedell was doing all in his power to aid the tenants he heard Mrs. Walsh pleading for some one to save her seven-year-old daughter, Lillie.

"Where is she?" asked the Roundsman.

"In bed on the third floor; I forgot to call her," the terror-stricken mother said.

Without waiting for any more information the Roundsman dashed into the burning building and was lost in the dense smoke.

He was seen standing at one of the windows with the child in his arms in a very few seconds. When the crowd saw him and realized that the child was saved, a great cry of joy went up. A ladder was placed against the house, and the Roundsman, aided by one of the firemen, soon had the child in her mother's arms.

Roundsman Bedell was slightly burned about his hands, and his eyebrows were scorched, but he refused medical assistance and went to his home, where he was soon relieved by means of simple remedies. When he reported the fire the Sergeant asked him how he had received the burns, but he said they did not amount to much, and asked that no mention of the matter be made on the returns.

COMPLAIN OF BAD PARK ROADS.

What Lawson N. Fuller Says—Repairs to Receive More Attention.

The editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, July 19, regarding park roads, has stirred up Washington Heights residents and others to activity.

Lawson N. Fuller appeared before the Park Commissioners yesterday and complained that the system now followed was the cause of all the bad roads. Mr. Fuller cited instances where the city had spent thousands of dollars repairing roads, and it did no good. He said:

"If the board would have a gang of men repair the ruts and holes by putting in a few shovels of granite and limestone chips as soon as the places appeared, it would keep the roads in good shape all the time. I was driving a party down Riverside the other day and they made fun of our poor roads. It was dangerous to go faster than four or five miles an hour."

Mr. Fuller said that if the board would appoint him Assistant Superintendent for one year he would take any mile of road the board might assign to him and keep it in better shape than any other mile in the parks for one-third the amount expended for the same distance on other road repairs.

He also gave statistics regarding the number of bicycles on Riverside Drive. He suggested that the experiment be tried of devoting the east drive for bicycles, the next for heavy traffic, the next, now used for a riding path, for light traffic, and the remaining one for equestrians.

The management of McCombs Dam Bridge was also censured. Mr. Fuller cited one instance when over 200 persons were kept waiting twenty-five minutes to allow a small yacht, with two occupants, to pass.

The board seemed in sympathy with Mr. Fuller's remarks, and the members said they intended to devote a good deal of attention in the future to repairing the drives and keeping them in shape.

Killed His Enemy at Church.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., July 27.—Carl Hightower and Noah Readenower, sons of well-to-do farmers, some time ago had a fist fight at the wedding of a neighbor's daughter. Last night they met at Mount Pleasant Church. Hightower pulled his pistol and fired two shots at Readenower.

WOULD REMOVE THE POLES

GEN. EARLE'S WAR ON BANNER NOW IN BROADWAY.

Said to be a Nuisance and an Obstruction—It Is Held the Board of Aldermen Had No Right to Grant Permission for Its Erection to the Republican County Committee—Law as It May Apply to This Case—The Stand in Battery Park.

Proceedings will be begun to-morrow by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, proprietor of the Hotel Normandie, to compel the Department of Public Works to have removed the big McKinley and Hobart banner which has been erected at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway.

The poles between which the banner is suspended are in the roadway and are a public nuisance and a danger to traffic. The pole on the east side of the street is seven feet out from the curb, and the one on the west side is at least three feet from the curb. They are unlawful incumbrances on the street, and there is no law to justify their erection. On the contrary, all the law and the judicial decisions are against the right of any person to so obstruct the street.

It is claimed that the poles were erected by special permission of the Board of Aldermen, given to the Republican County Committee, and this will doubtless be the argument used in the defense of the Commissioner of Public Works when he is called to account for allowing such a flagrant obstruction of the public highway.

It is true that the Board of Aldermen did, on July 14, pass a resolution giving such permission to the Republican County Committee, and that this resolution was approved by the Mayor a week later; but those who have given the matter consideration hold that the Board of Aldermen has not the legal right to grant such permissions. In doing so, it has violated law, and the Aldermen have rendered themselves liable to indictment.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen is pleaded by William Henkel, Superintendent of Incumbrances of the Department of Public Works, as preventing him from removing the poles, which, he admits, are an incumbrance and obstruction within the meaning of the law. He said yesterday that this resolution of the Board of Aldermen, of which he had obtained a copy, tied his hands completely, and he could not do anything in opposition to the mandate of the Aldermen.

"Until that resolution is revoked by the board," said Mr. Henkel, "or is declared illegal by the courts, I simply can do nothing."

This is only another instance of the ease with which one department of the Municipal Government remains inactive when another department with which it is in accord violates the law. Those who have been working hard for a long time, and against many difficulties and discouragements, to cause the removal of obstructions and incumbrances from the public streets, are seriously considering taking proceedings to impress upon the minds of the city legislators that they can be held for a violation of the law as well as any other person, and that their public position does not protect them from prosecution.

There have been a number of permits given by the Board of Aldermen similar to the one granted to the Republican County Committee, and unless the courts intervene, the streets will be torn up in all directions for the purpose of planting the unsightly poles, from which to suspend political banners.

There are two evils arising from the placing of these poles in the streets. One is the unlawful obstruction of the highway, and the other—only apparent after the poles are removed—is injury to the pavement, which is never replaced in as good a condition as it was before being disturbed.

Gen. Earle's counsel in the proceedings which he proposes to take are Bittenhoefer, Gerber & James. Mr. Gerber said yesterday that he was busy preparing the necessary affidavits for an application to the Supreme Court for an order directed to the Commissioner of Public Works, directing him to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him immediately to remove the poles and banner which, it is claimed by Gen. Earle, constitute a public nuisance and a violation of his rights and the rights of the public.

The application will be made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to-morrow morning. Mr. Gerber said that the defense to be interposed to the granting of the mandamus would be the action of the Board of Aldermen in granting permission for the erection of the poles and banner, but he held that the Aldermen had not the legal right to grant permission for the creation of a public nuisance or to encumber or block up a public highway.

There have been many decisions of the court on this point. In the case of the People ex rel. Hearn vs. Squire, which was an application to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove show cases within the stoop line, placed there under a permit of the Common Council, Justice Van Brunt granted the peremptory writ asked for, saying: "There is no legal right on the part of the Common Council or any one to obstruct the streets, even within the stoop line."

In the case of the Republican County Committee's banner, the poles are in the roadway beyond the curb line. If the sidewalks even within the stoop line cannot be legally obstructed, what shall be said of obstructions in the roadway beyond the curb line?

Justice Lawrence refused to grant a stay in the case quoted. He said that "it had frequently been held that the Common Council of New-York had no power or right to authorize the placing or continuing of any obstruction on any street or sidewalk except for the temporary occupation thereof during the erection or repair of a building on a lot opposite thereof." The law therefore seems to be all against the power which is exercised by the Aldermen.

John Britton, an ex-Custom House Inspector, by virtue of a permit given to him by the Park Commissioners, has erected an unsightly structure in Battery Park, and uses it for the sale of soda water, newspapers, fruit, and candies. Much surprise was excited by the appearance of this stand, as heretofore no encroachments on the park grounds had been permitted. Secretary William Leary of the Park Department said yesterday that the permit for the erection of this stand was only temporary.

Britton, he said, had the privilege for a stand under the elevated railroad structure near the Staten Island Ferry, which had been held for three years by another person. This person refused to give up the privilege which he had held so long, and Britton therefore could not get possession of the stand. The matter is now being litigated, and pending the decision of the court, Britton had permission to erect the stand in the park and occupy it for a short time.

Secretary Leary said that the occupation of this stand would not last longer than two weeks, by which time it is expected the question of the possession of the other stand will be settled by the court.

Callanan & Kemp, the grocers of Vesey Street, mourn the loss of a valuable horse, whose death was the result of an illegal obstruction on the sidewalk. The horse was attached to one of the firm's wagons and was driven to the express office in West Broadway, near Dey Street. The horse slipped on the asphalt pavement, and, in endeavoring to save itself from falling, the animal flung out one of its forefeet onto the sidewalk. The sidewalk was obstructed by a pile of corrugated iron, the sharp edges of which cut the arteries and tendons of the horse's leg. The animal bled so much that it was found necessary to kill it. Callanan & Kemp will probably sue the city for the value of the horse.

SHAWL SWINDLERS SUCCESSFUL.

They Rob Mrs. Webber of $35 by an Old Trick.

The Staten Island police are looking for two swindlers who last evening succeeded in obtaining $35 from Mrs. Webber, who keeps a bakery and confectionery store in Tompkinsville. A well-dressed man, apparently a German, entered the store yesterday afternoon, and said he wanted to make arrangements with Mrs. Webber to supply cake and candy at the wedding of his daughter, which was to be held Wednesday.

He was in conversation with Mrs. Webber when another man entered, carrying a shawl in a bundle. He said he had been looking for a Tompkinsville man, and could not find him. He confided to the German and Mrs. Webber that the shawl was worth $75.

The man who entered the store first examined the shawl, and said it was better than one he had bought for his wife a short time before for which he paid $200.

The man with the shawl was about to leave the store when the other man said he would pay $75 for the shawl if the person for whom it was intended could not be found. Then the first man left, the man with the shawl remaining a few minutes. He also departed, and while he was gone the first man returned.

He told Mrs. Webber that if the man with the shawl returned to pay him $35 for it, so that he would hold it, and that he would pay her $10 if she got the shawl for him. The man then left, and in a few minutes the other with the shawl again entered the place.

Mrs. Webber had but $25, but borrowed $10 from a neighbor, so anxious was she to make the $10. She told the man with the shawl of the offer made by the other man, and he gave her the shawl for the $35.

He then left, and when the other man did not return, Mrs. Webber became suspicious. She discovered the shawl to be an ordinary one, worth about $2.50. She notified the police and gave a description of the men, but they have not been apprehended.

OVER SEVEN YEARS FOR GILMORE.

His Counsel Wanted New Trial on the Ground that the Recorder Erred.

Lawyer James W. McLaughlin appeared before Recorder Goff in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday and asked for an arrest of judgment and a new trial in the case of David M. Gilmore, alias Daniel M. Golden, who was convicted last week before the Recorder of stealing a case of cigarettes, valued at $86, from a car of the West Shore Railroad.

The motion is based on the following grounds: That the evidence did not warrant the verdict; that the court admitted testimony it should not have admitted, and excluded testimony it should not have excluded; that the court erred in charging the jury that the testimony of the prosecution was uncontradicted, and in refusing a charge that the law directed there should be no prejudice against a defendant who did not take the stand in his own behalf.

The lawyer recited numerous other alleged errors made by the Recorder during the trial.

The Recorder said he had no recollection of the various errors alleged and denied the motion.

He then sentenced Gilmore to seven years and ten months in State's Prison.

The prisoner refused to give his address or answer any questions in reference to his pedigree.

Gilmore is the man who was discharged by Magistrate Crane in the Police Court when first arrested, and whose discharge caused President Roosevelt of the Police Board to write to Mayor Strong.

River Commerce Absorbed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieut. Col. Jones, in charge of the Missouri River improvement above Sioux City, in his report of the fiscal year's work, which reached the War Department today, says that no work was done between Great Falls and Fort Benton, nor in the Rocky River reach, all the commerce having been absorbed by the railroads.

DENY THEIR LIABILITY

ACTION BY UNDERWRITERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LLOYDS.

Twenty of Them Issue a Statement Notifying a Customer that They Have Canceled Their Responsibilities upon an Insurance Policy Issued to Him by Whipple & Co.—Insurance Experts Characterize the Circular as a "Bluff."

The business affairs of Whipple & Co., insurance agents at 33 Liberty Street, have become interesting to many persons because one of the partners, J. L. Parraga, made an assignment several weeks ago and has not since been found by persons seeking for him. David F. Casey, the other partner, has not been to the office of the firm for several days.

Whipple & Co. were attorneys for three Lloyds insurance concerns, the South and North American, New-York and Chicago, and the Bankers and Merchants'. They were regarded as responsible associations and did a large business East, West, North, and South. The complications arising from Whipple & Co.'s affairs are many, and one line of effort on the part of the responsible subscribers of the New-York and Chicago Lloyds is illustrated in the following circular, sent to policy holders who paid a premium of $10 for a policy for $4,000 for one year:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, severally, whose respective names were printed upon certain policies of insurance known as "New-York and Chicago Lloyds," issued by Whipple & Co., as attorneys, without admitting any liability on our part or right of Whipple & Co. to use our names as underwriters, beg to notify you as follows, viz.:

That the firm of Whipple & Co. has been dissolved, the whereabouts of the members of such firm are now unknown, and its affairs have passed into the hands of a receiver pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of New-York. That a number of the alleged underwriters upon the policies of such Lloyds are insolvent and have unsatisfied judgments against them; others deny their liability; and each underwriter has claims for losses presented against him approximating $3,000, the maximum amount for which he is liable under the terms of all policies. That additional losses are bound to occur, as policies now outstanding aggregate approximately $2,000,000. That in case of loss you probably will not be able to recover any substantial portion of it. We, therefore, individually and severally, beg to deny any liability upon your policy and to notify you that we, severally, to the extent that we are concerned, (if concerned at all,) have canceled our names and responsibilities (if any) upon your policy of insurance No. ——, issued to you covering property at above location, and hereby give you notice of such cancellation, and also that we have severally canceled the power or authority (if any) which said Whipple & Co., or any member of such firm, ever had to accept a summons or otherwise act for or represent us. Your canceled policy should be returned to Willard N. Baylis, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y., with a statement of the portion of your premium which you deem unearned. We write this letter so that you may know the facts and protect yourself by other insurance.

This circular is dated New-York, July 24, 1896, and is signed by twenty of the underwriters of the New-York and Chicago Lloyds. The full list of the underwriters of the company is as follows:

Clarence H. Mackay, Director of the Commercial Cable Company; Oliver L. Jones, capitalist, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; Jesse Carll, shipbuilder, Northport, L. I.; Edward Thompson of the Edward Thompson Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill., and Northport, L. I.; A. R. Maicas of Maicas & Co., New-York City; C. A. Klotz of W. T. Koltz & Brother's Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. Spaulding De Garmendia of B. Spaulding De Garmendia Brothers, New-York City; R. T. Martin of Henry W. Peabody & Co., New-York City; Alejandro Santos, Consul General of Bolivia, New-York City; H. B. Jagoe of the West Shore Railroad, 363 Broadway, New-York City; William P. Ferguson of the American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company, New-York City; Edward Carll, retired, Huntington, L. I.; Ferd Valentine of Valentine Brothers, New-York City; J. Dobson Good of Valentine Brothers, New-York City; W. S. Valentine, General Manager of the Honduras Railroad Company, New-York City; John T. Fenlon, lawyer, 220 Broadway, New-York City; C. P. Parraga of Parraga Brothers, New-York City; Samuel F. Myers of S. F. Myers & Co., New-York City; Stephen H. Mills, ship chandler, New-York City; Louis Spero of Spero Brothers, New-York City; William J. Brower, 60 Front Street, New-York City; A. L. Fulenwider, Secretary of the East Birmingham Iron Roofing and Corrugating Company, Birmingham, Ala.; W. C. Jacobs, 271 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph L. Parraga of Whipple & Co., New-York City; David F. Casey of Whipple & Co., New-York City; Henry S. Brush of H. S. & J. M. Brush, Huntington, L. I.; Edward Haworth, of Orcutt & Dougherty, New-York City; F. A. Pellas, merchant, Greytown, Nicaragua; T. E. Besosa of Besosa & Co., New-York City; Pedro J. Besosa of Besosa & Co., New-York City; Francis H. Tobias, 60 Broadway, New-York City; J. V. Spero of Spero Brothers, New-York City.

Insurance experts and officials who saw this circular, which was sent through the post registered, characterized it as a weak "bluff," because the only way to settle, they said, is to settle, and because there can be by such underwriters no determination of limited liability. The notice of cancellation was, however, right up to a certain point, that of the terms of the "Standard" policy which the Lloyds adopted.

Some of the risks of the three Lloyds for which Whipple & Co. were attorneys have been reinsured, and in the case of the South and North American, John Smith, who was deputized by the absent David F. Casey, was authorized last week to represent the association and continue the business. Still, claims for losses and uncarned premiums continue to pour in, and no plan of settlement is yet in operation.

The policy holder to whom the cancellation circular was addressed received in June a notice from the broker he employed to place his insurance that it would be better for him to reinsure. The notice suggested another Lloyds. The premium asked was $14 for one year.

ATLANTIC AVENUE COMMISSION.

Listens to Plans for Depressing Long Island Railroad Tracks.

The members of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Commission met in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday afternoon and listened to the plans proposed by Charles M. Jacobs, the consulting engineer of the Long Island Railroad Company, to depress the tracks of the Long Island Road on Atlantic Avenue from the Flatbush Avenue station to the city line. It is expected that it will cost about $6,000,000 to carry out the ideas of the commission.

Mr. Jacobs, in making his plans public, went over the ground that the commission has been over many times already, and said he had found that it would cost $3,912,932 to carry out the entire work. This amount, he said, did not include the expenses of engineers, the removal of the water mains, the construction of sewers, or the cost of maintaining the railroad during the construction of the depressed road.

Mr. Jacobs also said:

"The Atlantic Avenue Division is to be depressed from the Flatbush Avenue terminal station to the city line. This distance is 31,040 feet between the points of departure from present surface grade. Further, in order to make practical connections with the Manhattan Beach Division, it is necessary to depress the tracks on that division between Liberty and Central Avenues, as well as the Y connection between the Atlantic Avenue depressed tracks and Manhattan Beach track, thus eliminating all grade crossings between these points.

"On Atlantic Avenue highway bridges 60 feet wide are shown for all main streets crossing the avenue. This would involve twenty-five bridges west of Manhattan Crossing and thirteen bridges east of Manhattan Crossing, while Manhattan station is bridged over; forty-six bridges, 14 feet wide, are shown for the remaining streets.

"It is necessary for the operation of freight and passenger traffic on the Atlantic Division to provide side tracks at intervals, and this is arranged for by arching the street so as to maintain the full width of the street surface on each side. Four stations are included for this purpose, made available for passengers, and thirteen suburban stations, located as at present.

"The street crossing at Fort Greene Place will remain at the existing surface grade. There is insufficient head room to make a crossing at Elliot Place, but by raising the surface grade at Sixth Avenue three feet a regular bridged crossing will be effected. All other streets will be bridged.

"In connection with the depression of the main tracks, it is necessary to depress certain connections or turnouts to adjacent property. This is notably the case with the freight yards at Carlton Avenue and the track connections to the pumping station of the Brooklyn City Water Department. The estimates include the cost of carrying out these necessary connections."

The Commissioners thought it would be a good idea for the engineers to prepare plans and estimates for carrying the road direct to the ferry at the foot of Atlantic Avenue. They asked Mr. Jacobs if he did not think the proper terminal of a railroad should be at the river, and Mr. Jacobs said that it certainly should be. He said the plans he had were for a depressed road from the Flatbush Avenue station to the city line.

The commission will meet again next Monday, and at that time Mr. Jacobs will submit rough plans for carrying the road to the ferry.

He was informed that there is a tunnel on Atlantic Avenue, but said, judging by the plans of it on file in his office, the tunnel would not be of any aid, as it is too small for the trains now operated by the company.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Factions Will Strive to Control State Convention Delegates.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, Brooklyn, will meet to-night to arrange dates for holding primaries and the conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention, which is to be held Aug. 25.

Kings County will elect ninety-two delegates to the State Convention, and the Kings County delegates will make a big effort to bring about the nomination of Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor.

It is expected that the Executive Committee will select Aug. 11 as the date for holding the primaries, and Aug. 18 as the date for holding the conventions.

The Worth faction will work hard to elect the delegates, and the Willis-Wurster faction, which now claims to be in control of the party in Kings County, will do all in its power to keep the Plattites from getting a majority of the delegates. The anti-Plattites are in favor of nominating Lieut. Gov. Saxton for Governor.

FAT LADY DEFIED A GANG OF MEN

Stood in the Way and Prevented an Electric Pole Being Put Up.

NEWARK, July 27.—Samuel Gilian, a grocer at 486 Market Street, objected to an electric-light pole being set up in front of his store. He backed a wagon over the pole and threatened to use force against the gang of workmen sent there by the Newark Electric Light and Power Company. A patrolman refused to arrest him, but he was persuaded to go with the Superintendent of the company to the station to discuss terms of compromise. While Mr. Gilian was gone the workmen began to set up the pole.

Mrs. Gilian, who is obese in person, put a box over the hole made for the pole and sat on it. A crowd collected. The foreman and his men stood around awkwardly and took counsel together and did nothing. The lookers-on gibed at them and encouraged Mrs. Gilian.

Mr. Gilian in the meantime induced the company to put the pole somewhere else.

ANARCHISTS NOT WANTED

FREE FIST FIGHT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The "Reds" Not Permitted to Air Their Views, Though Supported by James Keir-Hardie and a Large Section of the British Delegates—The First Session Breaks Up in a Row—Many Americans Present at the Meeting.

LONDON, July 27.—The fourth International Socialist Trade Congress opened in this city to-day, 800 delegates from all parts of Europe and from the United States, Australia, and the Argentine Republic being present. Among the delegates are 160 representatives of British trades unions. Among the American delegates are Lucian Sanial of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Matthew Maguire, who represents the Socialist-Labor Party of New-Jersey; H. Bestold, who represents the brewery employes, and M. Dalski. Among the French delegates are representatives of the Bourses du Travail of Paris, Lyons, St. Etienne, and other industrial centres, and the Federation of Syndicates. The German delegates include two members of the Reichstag.

It is expected that the congress will be more important than those held in Paris in 1889, in Brussels in 1891, and in Zurich in 1893.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Cowey, a Northumberland miner, who made a speech welcoming the foreign delegates. Upon its conclusion the delegates rose and cheered, and then sang the "Marseillaise," in which the audience joined.

The report of the sectional meetings was read. A large majority of the delegates voted against the admission of Anarchists when the question whether they should be received as delegates was mooted in the plenary congress.

The Anarchists who were present with their credentials as trades unionists insisted upon the right of speaking. The English and German delegates warmly opposed permitting them to air their views on any subject before the congress, and clamored for an immediate vote on the question of their expulsion.

A prolonged uproar followed, the Anarchists and their supporters apparently being determined that they should be received as delegates. The Chairman's bell was rung for several minutes in a vain attempt to secure order, both sides shouting at once.

Finally the Anarchists tried to storm the platform, and then occurred a most disgraceful scene. Their opponents rallied in front of the platform and hurled the Anarchists back in fisticuff encounter.

The delegates of the British Independent Labor Party sided with the Anarchists in their efforts to command recognition. Mr. James Keir-Hardie, who formerly represented the Labor Party in the House of Commons, was conspicuous for his bawling and his personal threats against the Chairman. It having been found impossible to restore even a semblance of order, the Chairman declared the congress adjourned until to-morrow, and ordered the hall to be cleared.

After the adjournment the delegates formed in groups in the street in front of the hall, and continued their excited debates for a time. The police, however, did not allow them to talk unmolested, and the groups were continually broken up by orders from the constables, who peremptorily ordered them to "move on."

BRIDGE TRUSTEES NOT RESTRAINED

Justice Clement Denies a Premature Motion.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Clement, yesterday, the application to continue the injunction restraining the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge from adopting the plans of Engineer Martin for granting permission to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to lay tracks on Liberty Street was refused.

"Have the Bridge Trustees decided that they have the power to grant a permit for laying tracks on the plaza?" asked Justice Clement.

"No, Sir," said Mr. Bergen, "and this action is therefore premature. As soon as the resolution is passed this motion may be renewed in court."

"How do you know that any resolution will be passed?" asked the Justice. "Why don't you let the Trustees pass their own resolution if they want to do so, and then let the other side bring action?"

He then said that he thought the action premature and he denied the application.

First Veteran Raines Agent.

ALBANY, July 27.—Alfred Tanner of Kingston to-day was appointed by State Excise Commissioner Lyman as a special agent under the new Raines liquor-tax law. His salary is $1,200 and expenses. This is the first appointment under the competitive civil service schedule of special agents. Mr. Tanner is a veteran, and was appointed after he had filed a sketch of his life and had had a personal interview with the Commissioner.

Accused Murderer Takes His Life.

NEILLSVILLE, Wis., July 27.—Pat Christie, who was confined in jail here for murder, committed suicide in his cell by hanging last night. Christie had secured a piece of small rope, and mounting, had attached one end to a water pipe which passed along the gallery surrounding the cages in the jail, and the other around his neck.

The Shearer's Wages.

By Owen Hall.

Author of "A Track of a Storm."

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PART I.

"Hallo, Jack. Look alive there. The manager wants ye."

"Bother the manager," was the prompt reply, given in no very amiable tone. I was Jack. Tom, our new storekeeper, owned the stentorian voice which had just summoned me, and the fact that I was at the moment seated in our hut, trying to drink a pannikin of rather hot tea for breakfast, explains the tone of my reply.

Station managers, however, are necessary evils in Australia, and as long as you are on a station it is quite as well to keep in with them as not, so I finished my tea and walked across to the store, some fifty yards away.

"That you, Jack?" The voice came from the end of the station storehouse, that was divided off for an office, and it was that of Macallister, the manager.

"Yes, Sir; did you want me?"

"Yes. Come here, youngster." I opened the door and found the manager standing beside the open safe with a small leather bag in his hand.

"Look here, Jack," he said, "this has got to go to Maroona to-day, and since Bob has gone and twisted his blasted ankle, you're the only hand I've got that I can trust to take it, so you'll have to go. You've been to Maroona, haven't you?"

"Yes, Sir. I know the road all right enough, but I don't think I could get there in one day."

"No. But you can get to 'Hutchen's' to-night, and you'll be there before 2 o'clock to-morrow. I daresay the hands will have done shearing by that time, and they'll be wanting to move on."

"It's money, is it?" I said, looking a little doubtfully at the bag.

"Money? I should rather say it was—£1,250 in notes and gold, and £20 in silver, that's all, so you'll have to look out you don't lose it."

I looked at it doubtfully. "Hadn't I better take a revolver?" I asked.

The manager laughed. "A revolver," he repeated, "bless your heart, youngster, that sort of thing's played out years ago. Do you fancy you're back in the old bush-ranging times? No. Take a good horse—hitch this on to your belt underneath your coat, and I'll warrant you safe enough from all the bushrangers you'll meet between here and Maroona."

"All right, Sir," I said, unfastening my belt and slipping it through the loop on the bag, which was sealed up.

"Let me see," he said, "what horse are you riding now?"

"Firefly, this last fortnight, but his off foot's a bit tender."

"All right, then, take Cossack; he's doing nothing, and if he's a bit lively, all the better—ninety-five miles I'll take that out of him. Now, youngster," he added, "you be off, and mind yourself. I'll look for you back on Saturday."

As I stepped out of the office I felt just a little proud. Only eight months on the station, and trusted with a job like this. There was nothing, of course, in riding to Maroona; anybody but a very new hand could do that; but there was a good deal in being trusted with nearly £1,300 for the shearers' wages. Cossack was in the stable, and in five minutes I had saddled him and started across country at a sharp canter. It was early Spring—the only season when Australia is to be seen at her best. The rains had been plentiful, and now the weather had set in warm. The country as far as the eye could reach was green—the strange metallic bronze green of the native grass—and it stretched before me to the far horizon line in long, softly tinted billows, sleeping under the haze of the golden sunshine. I kept the track, for on both sides the grass rose, tall and rank, as high as my horse's girths, its heavy, drooping masses lighted here and there at the edges by bright splashes of color where gorgeous wild flowers peeped through the tangle and swayed gently in the morning breeze.

The air was full of the life of the Spring. Myriads of insects filled the atmosphere with their musical hum or whirred past me in their headlong flight. Even the dim recesses of the forest, through a patch of which I had to pass, were cheerful for once with the chatter of parrots and the loud, exultant screams of golden-crested cockatoos. Cossack had been lively enough at first, as the manager had expected, but when he saw that real business was meant, he settled down to the long, stretching canter with which the Australian horse will cover seven miles an hour through the broiling heat of a long Summer's day.

Hour after hour he kept it up with the steady endurance of his race. The ride was a lonely one, but eight months of station life had made solitude seem to me like a second nature. I couldn't miss my way, for I was steering for an outlying spur of the Australian Alps which now rose rugged and gray before me. I knew I had to round the end of the spur just where the Cinnagulla Creek comes out into the open, and I should be within about twenty miles of Hutchen's accommodation house on the dividing range, where I was to put up for

My Ear Caught a New Sound.

the night. On, and on—over the long, rolling waves of the plain, with now and then a glimpse of a tall gray kangaroo that bounded off to right or left through the waving grass, or a little furry bandicoot that would scud with a quick rush, half jump and half run, into the impenetrable shelter of the tall herbage.

Twice I had stopped at the streams we had crossed to give Cossack a drink, and once to give him a feed from the nosebag I carried at the pommel of the saddle, and now, as the sun was westering and beginning to throw long shadows from the range across the plain, I reached at last the end of the spur for which I had been steering so long. The sharp tinkling gush of the stream made Cossack prick forward his ears as we descended the slope into the broad bottom, where the Cinna-gulla Creek dashed over its flashing bed of polished white pebbles.

The long shadow of the range had fallen dark and silent over the plain, and the light was dying very low in the western sky before I rode up to Hutchen's. The place hadn't much to recommend it to the fastidious, but a year in Australia had effectually removed me out of that class, and I was well pleased to let the stableman take charge of Cossack, while I walked into the rough-and-ready common room of "The Divide." Supper—the rough but plentiful Australian bush supper—with its invariable mutton and its inevitable damper-bread and tea, and after sitting sleepily for half an hour in the place where I had supped I was glad to be shown the way to a rough bed in a still rougher bedroom where I could rest after my sixty-mile ride.

I awoke with the blazing morning sun full in my face, and knew that I had overslept myself. To spring out of bed and complete my simple toilet was the work of but a minute or two, and in a quarter of an hour I had swallowed a hasty breakfast and started again on my journey. The morning was beautiful, and Cossack, who seemed as fresh as when we started for our ride of yesterday, appeared to enjoy it as much as I did myself.

The way to Maroona lay for the first twelve miles or so along the foot of the range, and here the bush ran out into the plain in long tongues through which a rough road had been cut, broad enough for two carts to pass one another. I wanted to get to the station by 12 o'clock if possible, and it was now after 7, so that a steady seven miles an hour would just about do it in the time. There was no need to push Cossack. He was going at his own favorite pace, and seemed to enjoy it. He evidently liked the cool shade of the forest, with its long arcades of shadow, flecked and splashed with golden bars and spots of sunshine, and I fully sympathized with him. The wood was full of life; parrots chattered and called in harsh conversational tones from tree to tree; cockatoos scolded

Then There Came a Sudden Sharp Report.

and swore in the leafy researches where the flash of their white and golden plumage combined with

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

DULL AND LISTLESS, FOLLOWED BY A MILD RALLY.

Prices Break at the Outset on Lower Quotations from London and a General Feeling of Depression—Encouraging Outlook for the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Plan to Keep Gold Here Causes a Rally and Strengthens the Market.

MONDAY—P. M.

Aside from a break in prices at the outset, excessive dullness was the only noticeable feature of the stock market to-day. There was apparently no spirit back of the bearish feeling manifested at the opening, for trading was very sluggish, and the market relapsed into a feverish condition, with spasmodic attempts at advances in the prices of certain securities.

There was little news of a specific character. Doubtless the lower quotations from London contributed to the feeling of depression early in the day. London was a moderate seller of St. Paul and one or two other railroad stocks. The volume of business generally was comparatively small, the total sales of stocks for the day aggregating only 111,041 shares.

Such strength as the market enjoyed developed after the announcement that the special committee of foreign exchange bankers, appointed in J. P. Morgan & Co.'s office last week, had practically completed a plan designed to prevent further gold shipments until after election. The details of the plan were not given to the public, for the reason that all of the banking houses concerned have not yet subscribed to it officially. There is no reason, however, to fear that any differences of opinion will arise to interfere with the operation of the scheme, which in the main will aim to control foreign exchange rates in this country for the next three or four months that there will be no temptation to anybody to export gold.

Slight recoveries in prices extended through the entire list, with two or three conspicuous exceptions, and, although there was but little trading in the afternoon, the tone of the market at the close was firmer than in the morning hours.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $58,137,031; balances, $3,922,293; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $214,491.

Money on call in London, ¼@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69⅛@69¼. There were sales of 105,000 ounces at 69⅛@69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,471,508
Imports for same period	19,719,994
Net exports	$30,751,604
Net exports to date, 1895	13,732,176
Net exports to date, 1894	68,276,745
Net exports to date, 1893	57,687,787

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.00 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ¼, while the fours, 1907, coupon, declined ½, and do, registered, ⅛. The sales were $22,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 114¼@114. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	106	107
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	114	114½
5s, r., 1904	110	111
5s, c., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 77.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
American Exchange	105	Merchants' Ex	111
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
Chase National	400	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	National Union	202½
City	500	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New-York	300
Continental	130	New-York County	610
Fifth Avenue	2800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Park	255
Fourth National	165	Republic	140
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	170
Greenwich	165	Second National	425
Hanover	300	State of New-York	105
Irving	140	Third National	103
Lincoln National	750	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	207	West Side	270
Market and Fulton	205	Western National	110
Mechanics'	180		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Gallatin National at 290.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 1¼, to 71⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 46¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 60¾; Erie first preferred, ½, to 30; New-York Central, ½, to 95; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅛, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 94. Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 5¾. Erie sold at 14½. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 5-16 for money and 1-16, to 113⅜, for the account.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.09	.09
Belcher	*.41	.45
Best & Belcher	.55	.53
Bodie Consolidated	.58	.61
Bullion	.39	.39
Con. Cal. & Va	2.10	1.92
Crown Point	1.70	1.75
Eureka Con	.38	.42
Gould & Curry	.70	.70
Hale & Norcross	1.21	1.25
Mexican	.55	.59
Mono	*.20	*.20
Ophir	.10	.10
Potosi	1.05	1.03
Savage	.71	.70
Sierra Nevada	.57	*.60
Union Consolidated	.44	.43
Utah	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.42	.44

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 27.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.56	.56
Argentum	.55	.55
Blue Bell	.04½	.04½
Consolidated	.12¼	.12¼
Gibson	.56	.58
Golden Fleece	.95	.95
Isabella	.54½	.55
Jefferson	.16¾	.16¾
Mount Rosa	.12½	.12½
Pharmacist	.09¾	.09¾
Portland	1.40	1.48
Union	.34	.35
Work	.09¼	.10

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 20. Transfer books on the preferred and common stocks close July 31 and reopen Aug. 21.

—New-York Central, lessee, will pay, on Aug. 15, a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, to stockholders of record July 31.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9	9	9	9		8¾	9½	300
American Cotton Oil pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	⅝	40	42	125
*American Sugar Refineries	104	104⅜	103⅝	104⅛	— ⅜	104⅛	104¼	31,057
American Sugar Refineries pf	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼	..	98¼	99¼	271
American Tel. & Cable Co	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	..	85	80	30
American Tobacco	58	58⅞	58	58½	..	58	58½	2,400
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ½	11½	11⅝	900
A., T. & S. F pf	17	17	17	17	— ¾	16¾	17	150
Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	— ½	16	17	100
*Bay State Gas	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	—1	16	19	100
Brooklyn Union Gas	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1	80	83	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½	13¼	13½	300
Chicago Great Western	7⅞	8	7½	8	+ ⅛	7½	8¼	400
Chicago Gas	52¾	53½	52	53⅛	— ⅜	52⅝	53	4,100
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	65¼	66	64⅜	65⅝	— ⅜	65¼	65⅜	11,160
Chic go & Northwestern	94⅜	95	94½	94⅝	— ⅛	94½	94⅞	2,073
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145½	145½	145½	145½	..	..	..	25
C., M. & St. Paul	70¼	70⅝	69¾	70	—1	70	70¼	22,785
C., M. & St. Paul pf	124	124	124	124	..	122	125	10
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	56	56½	56	56¼	— ⅝	56⅛	56⅜	5,485
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24	24	24	24	— ½	23⅝	24	260
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	42	42	42	42	—1	41	43	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	—1	18	18⅜	300
Consolidated Gas Co	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	—1⅜	143½	145½	205
Delaware & Hudson	120	120	120	120	..	119½	121	50
Del., Lack. & Western	151	151	151	151	—1	150	152	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	—1⅝	42½	43½	100
Dist. & Cat. Feed., all in. pd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	10⅜	10⅝	600
General Electric	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼	23½	23⅝	1,351
Lake Erie & Western pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	..	63	65½	20
Lake Shore	145	145	145	145	..	140	144	150
Long Island	70	70	70	70	—2	68	70	100
Louisville & Nashville	45⅞	46	45½	45⅝	— ¾	45½	45⅝	3,600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6	6	6	6	—1½	5	6	2,000
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	13½	13⅞	13	13⅝	..	12	14	450
Manhattan Con	90⅝	91⅜	90¼	90¼	—1⅜	90½	91	6,433
*Metropolitan Traction	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	—2¼	..	..	220
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	40	40	40	40	..	..	..	25
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	19¾	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼	19½	20	370
Missouri Pacific	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝	17⅛	17⅝	500
*National Lead Co	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..	20	20¼	25
*National Lead Co. pf	81⅜	81⅜	80⅞	80⅞	—1⅝	81⅜	83	205
New-Jersey Central	93½	93½	92	92⅝	—1⅝	92½	92½	2,215
New-York Central	92½	92½	91¾	91¾	—1½	91¾	92	490
N. Y., N. H. & H	165	165	164½	164½	..	164	166	254
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	7½	8	10
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18½	..	18⅜	19½	50
North American	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	..	4	4¼	90
Northern Pac., 2d in. pd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	5¾	7	20
Northern Pac., pf., 2d in. pd	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝	12¾	12⅝	330
Pacific Mail	19	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛	18⅞	19¼	200
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	11⅜	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅝	10⅝	11⅜	1,400
Pullman Palace Car Co	145	145	145	145	..	144	148	2
St. Louis Southwestern	3½	3½	3½	3½	..	3½	3¾	10
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅝	33¾	34½	150
Southern Pacific	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛	18	18⅜	200
Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..	7⅝	7⅞	200
Southern Railway pf	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	— ½	20½	21	900
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅝	16½	16⅞	845
Union Pacific	6	6	6	6	— ⅛	6	6¼	300
U. S. Cordage	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	..	3⅞	4	750
U. S. Cordage pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	7¼	7¾	200
U. S. Leather pf	7	7	7	7	..	6¾	7	300
*U. S. Leather pf	48⅝	48⅞	48½	48⅞	— ⅛	48½	48¾	870
U. S. Rubber	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	..	15	16	200
Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½	5½	6	100
Wabash pf	14	14	14	14	— ⅛	14	14½	200
Western Union Telegraph	79⅜	79⅞	79⅜	79⅞	— ⅛	79½	79⅝	1,540
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅞	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼	7⅝	7¾	1,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ½	24⅞	27	100
Total								111,041

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69⅛	69¼	69⅛	69¼	— ⅜	69⅛	69¼	105,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Cot Oil 8s, 5,000	105¾				
Atch. Top & S F gen 4s, 1,000	74½				
3,500	74¼				
2,000	74¼				
5,000	73⅝				
4,000	73¾				
Adjustment 4s, 2,000	32½				
8,000	32¾				
2,000	33				
1,000	32¾				
Austin & N W 1st, 9,000	84				
3,000	84¼				
Brooklyn City 1st, 5,000	110½				
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s, 1,000	97				
Canada South 1st, gtd, 2,000	106				
1,000	105½				
Central of N J gen 5s, 1,000	115				
10,000s5f	114½				
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, 5,000	68¼				
Chi, Bur & Q cons 7s, 3,000	113				
3,000	113½				
Chi, Bur & Q cons 5s, 1,000	97½				
Chi & Erie 1st, 5,000s20f	106				
1,000	106				
11,000	105				
Chi G L & C Co 1st, 2,000	87				
Chi & Nor Pacific 1st, Trust Co certfs, 20,000	13¾				
Chi & Nor Pacific 1st, Trust Co certfs, assented, 8,000	73				
10,000	73				
12,000	73				
Rio Grande West 1st, 5,000	67½				
St L & Iron Mount 5s, 5,000	69¾				
St Paul, M & M, 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s, 2,000	104½				
San An & Ar Pass 4s, 2,000	50½				
Southern Ry 1st 5s, 1,000	83¼				
5,000	82				
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div, 1st, 3,000	82				
1,000	80				
Tex & N O cons 5s, 11,000	93				
Tex & Pac 1st 5s, 21,000	73				
2,000	73¾				
Tex & Pac 2d inc, 15,000	16½				
15,000	16				
Union Elev 1st 6s, 4,000	75				
2,000	76				
Union Pac 1st, 1899, 5,000	90				
U S Cordage Co 1st, Trust Co certfs, 2,000	19				
Virginia Mid G M, 3,000	95				
Guarantee stamped, 2,000	95				
Wabash 1st 5s, 3,000	102¾				
West Shore gtd 4s, 5,000	102¾				
1,000	102⅝				
Registered, 6,000	102¼				
2,000	102¼				
West N Y & Penn 1st, 3,000	102½				
Total sales					$563,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Local stocks opened steady but dull. Subsequently prices weakened fractionally and closed at the lowest except for United Gas Improvement, which recovered a loss of ⅝ made early in the day, and an additional ¼ above Saturday's closing price. The traction group was the feature. On quite heavy sales Union touched 12¾, the lowest figure yet reached. The 4s declined ⅜, and Philadelphia lost ⅜, to 64½. Metropolitan also lost 1 per cent. and Baltimore ¼ per cent. The only change in the Industrials, which were extremely dull, was a decline of ¼ in Storage common and Pennsylvania Light and Heat preferred. The balance of the list closed fractionally lower, with sales in Pennsylvania at 51¼ and Lehigh Valley at 30⅝.

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, $79,000; loans and discounts decrease, $411,000; due from other banks decrease, $144,000; due to other banks increase, $255,000; deposits decrease, $1,516,000; circulation increase, $45,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 pd	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	15⅜	16	16¼	16½
Cambria	36	37	36¼	37
Choctaw	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5¾
Con. Trac. stock	..	22	..	22
Electric Storage	23½	24½	24¾	25
Electric Storage pf	26	..	26	27½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	..	⅛	⅛
Hestonville	46	52	46	52
Hestonville pf	59	..	59	60
Hunt, B. T., ex div.	25	27	26	27
H. & B. T. pf., ex div.	49¼	50	51½	52
Indianapolis	15	..	16	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20	20½	20½	21
Lehigh Navigation	40	40¾	40	40½
Lehigh Valley	30⅝	30⅞	30½	31
Metropolitan Traction	93	94	94½	95
Northern Central	..	70	..	70
Northern Pacific	6	6⅜	6	6
Northern Pacific pf	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	13½
Pennsylvania	51⅜	51¼	51¼	51½
Penn. L., H. & Power	11¼	11½	11½	11⅝
Penn. L., H. & Power pf	15	15¼	15	15¼
Penn. Steel	20	21	21	..
Penn. Steel pf	50	..	50	..
Philadelphia Traction	64⅜	64½	65	65¼
Philadelphia & Erie	..	18	..	18
Reading	5 7-16	5 9-16	5⅜	5⅝
Rochester Ry	..	20	..	20
Union Traction, $10 pd	12	12¼	12⅜	13
United Cos. of N. J	236½	..	236½	..
United Gas Improvement	65⅜	66	65	65½
W. N. Y. & P	1¾	2	1¾	2
Welsbach	37	38	38	39
Welsbach of Canada	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Welsbach Commercial	15	..	15	16
Welsbach Commercial pf	54	57	50	52½

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	..	..	80	..
N. J. Con. 5s	78½	..	77	80
Newark Pass. 5s	100¼	101	100	101
People's Traction 5s	92¾	93¼	..	93
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67⅝	67½	67¾	68

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4½s	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	3
N. Y., Sus. & W., ref. 5s	3	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1½
Union Pac. 6s, 1899	1		

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1⅜	Nor. Pac. con. t. r., assessment	1¼
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Rio Grande W. 1st	1
Canada South, 1st	1½	San. A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Chic. & Erie 1st	3	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birmingham	3
Col. Mid. 1st, 6s, t. r.	6	Union El. 1st	2
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. col. tr. n.	1½		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	146	150	Man. Beach	5	12
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Md. Coal pf	40	55
A. & T. H.	54	60	Mex. N. cifs	⅝	1½
Am. Coal	118	119	Mich. Cent.	92½	95
Am. Sp. Mf.	5⅝	6	M. & St. L.	13	17
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	18	22	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	68
Am. Tob. pf.	94	100	Minn. Iron	55	58
Ann Arbor.	6	8	Mo., Ks. & T.	10	10¾
A. Arbor pf.	20	22	Mob. & Ohio	16	18
At. & Pac.	⅛	⅜	Nat. L. Oil	15	17
W. & O. S. W. pf.	3	8	Nat. Starch	..	8
B'klyn R. T.	20	22½	N. S. 1st pf.	..	45
B. A. L. pf.	102	105	N. S. 2d pf.	..	20
Brunsw'k Co.	½	⅞	New Cent. C.	4¼	8
B., R. & P.	10	19	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13½
B., R. & P. pf.	40	55	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
B., C. R. & N.	68	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	22	25
Can. So.	44	45	N. Y. Cent.	..	53
Can. Pac.	59	60	N. & W. Con.	12	13
C. F. & M.	3	..	Norfolk So.	60	62
Cent. Pac.	13½	14½	N. & W., 3d in. paid	5	6
Chi. & Alt.	151	155	N. & W. pf., 3d in. paid	10	11
Chi. & E.	40½	42	Ont. Mining	11½	13
C. & E. pf.	90	98	Ore. Imp. Co.	..	12
Clev. & Pitts.	..	164	Ore. R. & N., ass't pd.	10	18
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1½	Penn. Coal	300	..
Col., H. V. & T.	16	16¾	Peo. & East.	4	6
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	56	64	P., D. & E.	1½	2
Com. Cable	125	..	P., L. & W.	..	15
Consol. Coal	31	36	P., C. & St. L. pf.	12¾	13
D. & R. G.	11½	12¾	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	..	53
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	8	P. & E. W. & C.	163	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60	Q'silver	1½	2
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4	Q'silver pf.	13	18
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10	Rens. & Sar.	174	180
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	90	93	R. W. & O.	113	117
Ev. & T.H.	30	35	St. L. S. W. pf.	8	9
E. & T.H.pf.	40	50	St. J. & G.I.	..	⅞
Erie	13¼	14	St. P. & D. pf.	..	87
Erie 1st pf.	28½	30	St. P. & O.	122	125
Erie 2d pf.	16	..	St. P., M. & M.	107	113
Ft. W. pf.	109	112	Texas Pac.	6½	7
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	T. & O. C.	30	35
Homestake	34	..	T. & O. C. pf.	70	74
Ill. Cent.	91	92½	U.P., D.& G.	2	2½
Iowa Cent.	6	10	U. S. Ex.	40	42
Iowa C. pf.	23	26	U. S. C. Hy.	14½	15½
Kan. & Mich.	6¼	8	U. S. R. pf.	70½	71½
K. & D. M.	2	3	Wells-F. Ex.	90	100
K. & D. M. pf.	10	12	*W. U. Beef	6½	8
Laclede Gas.	18	18½	*Unlisted.		
Lac. Gas pf.	70	80			
L. E. & W.	14½	15½			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref.	33	35	33	33½	300
At., T. & S. F.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	40
Am. Sugar Refs.	104	104¾	103⅞	104⅛	11,290
American Tobacco	58	58¾	57⅞	58¾	240
Chicago Gas	52½	53⅜	52½	52⅝	630
Cal., R. I. & Pac.	56¼	56⅝	55¾	56¼	1,000
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	65	65⅞	64¾	65⅛	2,640
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70⅜	70⅝	69⅞	70	12,770
Cent. of N. J.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
Chi. & Northwest.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	20
Distilling & C. F.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	100
General Electric	23½	24	23½	24	50
Louis. & Nash.	45⅞	46	45½	45⅝	790
Manhattan	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	250
Missouri Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	40
Northern Pac. pf.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	20
North American	4	4	4	4	40
P. & R. 2d in. pd.	11½	11½	10¾	10¾	340
Tenn. Coal & Iron	17	17	17	17	60
U. S. Cordage	4	4	4	4	60
U. S. Leather pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	10
Wabash pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	100
Western Union	79¾	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	140
Wheel. & L. E.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	20
Total sales					30,960

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	$4,000
Ill. Cent. 4s	92	92	92	92	4,000
E. T., V. & G. con.	102	102	102	102	2,000
West Shore 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Total sales					$12,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.33	.33	.33	.33	200
Brunswick	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
C. C. & C. Consols	.12	.12	.12	.12	200
Chollar	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Little Chief	.16	.16	.16	.16	200
Pharmacist	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Yellow Jacket	.47	.47	.47	.47	200
Total sales					2,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	59¾	59¾	59	59⅜	1,073,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The market showed the effects of a disinclination on the part of the banks to lend money for changing stocks from first to second account. As much as $2.50 per 100 shares was paid for carrying Diamond Match at 227 from July 27 to Aug. 31; $1 per 100 shares on New-York Biscuit, and $1.25 on 100 shares of West Chicago at 104. All stocks opened strong, but weakened under pressure of first account stock, Diamond Match breaking from 227 to 222; New-York Biscuit 93¾ to 92¾, and West Chicago 104¾ to 103¾. Higher prices are predicted for all active stocks as soon as the brokers' holdings for customers have been turned into August account.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	..	..	31	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	*55	..	..	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	13½	15	14	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	34	36	35	..
Chicago P. & P. Co	..	..	26	31
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	1½	2½	2	2¼
Chi. City Railway	214	220	*214	..
Chicago Telephone	165	170	160	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	*223	..	*227	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	..	..	*21½	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*17	..	16	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	*35	..	..	..
New-York Biscuit	*92⅝	..	*93¼	..

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 36 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes.	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.
New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 25th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Oregon Improvement Company.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1896.

To Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders:

Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders of the Oregon Improvement Company are hereby requested to IMMEDIATELY withdraw their bonds from the Manhattan Trust Company. Under the arrangement made by us with the Committee of which Mr. John W. Waterbury is Chairman, they may do so ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1st, and as our negotiations with said Committee are not consummated and it has been impossible up to the present day to procure an extension of time beyond August 1st, it is IMPERATIVE, for the protection of their own interests, that bondholders should withdraw their bonds from the Manhattan Trust Company on or before August 1st.

We will communicate further with bondholders as soon as arrangements are perfected for their protection.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 AND 46 WALL ST.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.
REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that 25 per cent. of the entire issue of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company has been deposited with the Reorganization Committee subject to the provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement.

The committee find it necessary in consequence of the almost total loss of this year's crop of cereals along the entire line to modify the proposed plan of reorganization as follows: Instead of paying one past due per cent. coupon in cash, include this coupon with the other four past due coupons, which are to be paid in the preferential dividend stock.

Any bondholder who is not satisfied with this modified plan may withdraw his bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company within thirty days from July 10th, upon surrender of his certificate and the payment of $5.00 per bond for expenses incurred, as provided in the Bondholders' Agreement.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of that time the Receiver will be discharged and the assented bonds will be returned to the depositors. Those who shall thereafter receive the stock and interest payment to which under the plan of reorganization they are entitled.

A detailed statement of the plan of reorganization will be mailed to all known holders of Trust Company's Certificates of bonds deposited. Copies may be had on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, or to Room 218 No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

By order of the Committee,
M. DODGE,
Chairman.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 Wall St., New-York, July 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of JACOB C. ROGERS, ESQ., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND,
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Pittsburg and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, 478, 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. HOES, Esq., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 Canada Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 New-York Elevated R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
For account of whom it may concern.
5 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st Pref'd.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
$100,000 Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Co. Bds., (Hypd.)
Right, title, and interest of J. Freudenthal and J. Freudenthal & Co. in $100,000 Bonds of the Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Co., (Hypd.)
200 shs. The Whitehall Chemical Co.
$1,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co., 30-year Deb. 5 p. c. Bd., 1921, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. common, (Hypd.)
1,500 shs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Certfs. of Deposit, (all Assmts. Paid,) (Hypd.)
$58,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. of Chicago 5 p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Balt. & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Pref'd.
$10,000 Balt. & Ohio Southwestern R. R. 1st Income Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Series B, due 2048.
5 shs. Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
155 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1 sh. Guaranty Trust Co.
1 sh. Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. National Bank of Republic.
200 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. common.
100 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. Pref'd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, July 28, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Co. 2d mortgage Income Bonds, due January 1, 1915.
1 share Adirondack League Club, par value $1,500, (includes Lot No. 83 on Little Moose Lake,) (sold subject to club rules.)
50 shares Rapid Transit and Bridge Construction Co., $100 each.
50 shares Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 18th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction, by contract, exclusive of sea-stores, and of the ordnance and ordnance outfit of all kinds which, however, will be fitted and mounted in place by the contractors, of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Torpedo Boats Nos. 9, 10, and 11—three torpedo boats to have a maximum speed of not less than thirty knots an hour, and Torpedo Boats Nos. 12 to 21—ten, or fewer, torpedo boats of two types, those of type 1 to have a speed of not less than twenty knots an hour, and those of type 2 to have a speed of not less than twenty-two and one-half knots an hour. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractors. The thirty-knot boats are to be the twenty-two and one-half-knot boats are to be constructed in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications, but general plans of a vessel of the latter kind may be examined at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and plans of the machinery of such a vessel may be had on application to the Bureau of Steam Engineering; the twenty-knot boats will be built in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications or with those prepared by the department as the Secretary of the Navy may deem most advantageous, all subject to the conditions stated in the "Circular defining the chief characteristics of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy," approved by the Secretary of the Navy on the 27th day of June, 1896. Copies of this circular can be obtained on application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of the vessels of type No. 1 of the small boats (twenty knots) may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. Forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contracts for the vessels will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after Aug. 1, 1896, on application to the Navy Department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed, the thirty-knot boats within eighteen months, and the others within one year from date of contract, and payments under the contracts will be made on the former mentioned vessels in ten and on the latter in five equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which ten per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. It is intended to have three or more vessels of Type 1, those having a speed of twenty knots, and one or more of Type 2, those having a speed of twenty-two and one-half knots. Bidders are invited to name the price at which they will build one, two, or three boats, in order that contract may, if necessary, be awarded to one bidder for one, two, or three such vessels. Every successful bidder will be required to give to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, within three months from date of contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance, in the United States, of the work which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case they shall fail to enter into the requisite contracts and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of their proposals. The amount of each check must be 20 per cent. of the amount of the bid, but bidders including more than one vessel in their proposals will not be required to submit therewith a certified check exceeding in amount the sum of $20,000. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted, will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Contracts will be made separately for each vessel, and every bid-made separately for each vessel, and every bid-ding whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896, for the faithful performance of the work, and to give satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, be inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Torpedo-Boats." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., June 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., JULY 29, 1896, for furnishing Dyed Cotton Duck, Tin, Brass; Iron, Copper, and Brass Rivets and Burs; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire; Tacks, Leather, Thread, Rope, Duck, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Paper, Cleaning and Polishing Materials, Files, Lumber, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WABASH RAILROAD CO.
STOCKHOLDERS AND DEBENTURE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of The Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, September 8, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The transfer books of the said Company will be closed Saturday, August 8, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Wednesday, September 9, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board,
O. D. ASHLEY, President.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AUG. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. Appeals from judgments of City Court—Nos. 7, 8. Appeals from judgments of District Courts—Nos. 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 2—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 3—Marks vs. Meares. 4—Dodd vs. Tanner. 5—Wetmore vs. Wetmore. 6—People, &c., vs. Sanders. 7—Reiman vs. Reiman. 8—Hecker vs. Treanor. 9—Matter of Robertson. 10—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 11—Hudson vs. Conlon. 12—Williams vs. Coogan. 13—Trezevant vs. Trezevant. 14—Cahill vs. Christie. 15—Rosenfield vs. Russell. 16—Morris vs. Blumenthal. 17—Matter of Heyman. 18—Matter of Redfield. 19—Schlosser vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. 20—Horowitz vs. Spivak. 21—People ex rel. Themann, vs. Spivak. 22—Schwarz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 23—McCollough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 24—Cremins vs. East Lake Woolen Company. 25—Schroeder vs. Reynolds. 26—Rauth vs. Beisellen. 27—Boothby vs. Sommerfeld. 28—Knoch vs. Bernheim. 29—Haines vs. Kavanagh. 30—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 31—Department of Buildings vs. Haenshon. 32—Colby vs. National Broadway Bank. 33—McBride vs. McBride. 34—Gifford vs. Gifford. 35—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c. 36—Flint vs. Ruthfrauff. 37—Shrady vs. Shrady. 38—Brady vs. Brady. 39—Bryson vs. James. 40—Bradley & Currier vs. James. 41—Marx vs. Israel. 42—Matter of Enterprise Transit Company. 43—West vs. McCanless. 44—Matter of Courk. 45—Matter of Malloy. 46—Matter of Davidson Sons' Marble Company. 47—Lawton vs. Ferry Manufacturing Company. 48—Lawrence vs. Granville. 49—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 50—Farrell vs. Press Publishing Company. 51—Ball vs. Ball Electric Light Company. 52—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 53—Horton vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 54—Fay vs. Mahone. 55—People &c., vs. Palaccio. 56—Bassford vs. Benedict. 57—Coddington vs. Bond. 58—Driscoll vs. Driscoll. 59—Rinstein vs. Climax Cycle Company. 60—Wallach vs. Burns. 61—Burns vs. Burns.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Exparte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers. Arnold, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Emanuel Saloman, William Ivison, Vincent C. King, John Dunn, Maurice Spillane, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Morrison vs. Henry—Edward Schenck. McLean vs. Meyer—Frederick J. Winston.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Marden vs. Marden—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Moore vs. Mcskoski—Edward D. O'Brien.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Emily Gluf vs. George H. Winslow—Robert McGill.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Elizabeth Fairbanks, Heinrich Gartlemann, Washington McDonald, John Gewelkiehr, Mary Ann Held, John McGrath, Jacob Samsel, David Kennedy, William J. Weedon, Mary Phillips, Patrick Phillips, William Snow, and John Olsen, (subject to the executor,) the accounting in the estate of Cornelia A. Guignon, Agnes Braunefels, Ann E. McDonald, and Francis A. Moran; the administration of Mary Reilly; the guardianship of Jane F. Campbell.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 47s 6d; prime mess dull at 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, steady, at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, steady, 14 to 16 lb, dull at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, steady, 25 to 30 lb, dull at 28s; short ribs, about 25 lb, steady at 26s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 28s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, nominal; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, nominal; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 22s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 24s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 34s 6d; do, colored, dull at 34s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 16s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 16s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 10s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 3d. Wheat—Spot, firm at 5s 2d@5s 2½d. No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 1½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 2s 10¼d; July easy at 2s 10¼d; August easy at 2s 10¼d; September easy at 2s 10¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 6s 6d. Hops—At London—Pacific coast dull at 25@45s. Receipts of wheat for the past week 1,280,000 Atlantic ports, 30,100 quarters; from Pacific ports, 7,000 quarters; from other sources, 30,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 47,700 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 41-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 39-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 35-64@3 36-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 30-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 27-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 26-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 26-64d, value; January and February delivery, 3 26-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 27-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 28-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 29-64@3 30-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 27—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 28s 9d per cwt. For June shipments via Cape, 28s 9d. Linseed oil, 16s 1½d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d @10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 5¼d; October, 9s 1¾d.

The Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flour—Little or nothing doing on general wholesale market; Spring wheats advanced 10c per barrel; Winters unchanged. Wheat—Market opened a shade firmer, but prices subsequently reacted, and closed weak on call. Contract wheat, No. 2 red, August, 69¾@69¾c; September, 63⅛@63⅝c; October, nominal. Corn—Option market weak; prices here declined ½c per bushel; local carlots in small supply, and quiet at former rates; No. 2 mixed, July and August, 30½@30¾c; September, 30⅝@31c; October, nominal. Oats—Prices on carlots held ½c higher under light offerings, but rise restricted business; futures neglected and nominally unchanged; No. 2 white, July, 25@25½c; August and September, 23@23½c; October, 23½@23¾c. Butter quiet and steady; creamery, extra, 15½c; prints, extra, wholesale, 18c; do, jobbing, 19@22c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania and Western firsts, 12c. Cheese steady but quiet; New-York, factory, 8@7¾c; part skims, 6@4½c. Sugar—Refined quiet and unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls and 9,600 sacks; wheat, 11,600 bushels; corn, 36,900 bushels; oats, 10,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 61,200 bushels; corn, 3,200 bushels; oats, 10,400 bushels.

The Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Spring wheat closed strong and ½c higher; Winter wheat closed unsettled; No. 2 red, 66½c asked, to arrive, on track; the rest unchanged. Corn closed firm for yellow; easy for mixed; unchanged. Oats closed easy and unchanged. Rye—No. 2, 32c, on track; do, 34c, in store. Flour firm; good demand; unchanged. Mill feed steady; unchanged.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William Street,
New-York, July 15th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable August 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to that date.

GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, July 20, 1896.

The COUPONS due Aug. 1, 1896, on the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

The COUPONS due Aug. 1, 1896, on the South Pittsburg bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall St., New-York, July 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, July 31, and reopen on Friday, Aug. 21, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, Baltimore, July 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the coupons of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburg Division loan of 1885, due Aug. 1, 1896, that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E' HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 Per Cent., Mexican money, payable at the rate of $1.07 American per share, at the banking house of R. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New-York, on 15th August, on presentation of coupon No. 12.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, July 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATE SPECULATIVE DEMAND AND PRICES STEADY.

Grain Market Following the West in Its Changes—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Moderately Active and Higher—Coffee Lower and Fairly Active.

The grain market was rather unsettled during the day, as following the changes at the West, while foreign houses sold freely and local shorts covered near the close, which gave a firm tone to the market. Provisions were in light demand at lower prices. Cotton was fairly active and unsettled, but closed higher. Coffee was lower and in fair demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.50 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12 @ 7
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5¾@ 7
Copper, lake	10.90 @11.15
Lead	2.90 @ 2.95

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅜c, with the West and a decrease of 1,200,000 bushels in the amount on passage; declined ⅝@¾c, on the increase in the visible supply, with fair foreign selling and realizing West and here; rallied ⅜c, on late foreign buying, and closed firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with only a moderate trade....Spot was steady and unchanged, without business....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 81½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 40,063 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 101,228 bushels; receipts, 23,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 222,285 bushels....Stocks of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 220,112 bushels, or to 1,746,095 bushels, (no contract red and 853,573 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 32,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed an increase of 399,000 bushels, or to 47,142,000 bushels, against 39,229,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and easy at ⅛@⅝c decline, with cables lower, receipts free, increase in visible supply, and an increase of 1,440,000 bushels on passage, closing steady....Spot was scarce and firm at a slight advance. Sales, 22,000 bushels, including 6,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 32½c, elevator, and 16,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 32¾c, delivered....Receipts, 29,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 138,866 bushels....Clearances hence, 6,066 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 148,910 bushels....Stocks of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 75,157 bushels, to 292,984 bushels, (1,698 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 144,000 bushels, or to 8,810,000 bushels, against 5,207,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were unsettled and dull, closing steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with trading only local....Spot were in fair local demand at stronger prices....Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white at 23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21c....Receipts, 23,600 bushels; track mixed, 22@24c; track white, 24@26c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 54,800 bushels; exports, 122,842 bushels....Stocks of oats in warehouses decreased 65,070 bushels, to 452,312 bushels, (411,056 bushels No. 2 white and 221,741 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 570,000 bushels, or to 6,537,000 bushels, against 4,887,000 bushels same time last year.

WHEAT.

FUTURE SALES.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	64
August	2,000	64¾@64¾	64¾
September	1,635,000	64¼@65	64⅝
October	....	@..	65¼
December	590,000	66 1-16@66¾	66½
Total	2,225,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	31½
September	160,000	31½@32	31½
October	155,000	32 @32¼	32
Total	315,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	22¾
August	....	@..	22¾
September	80,000	22¾@22¾	22¾
Total	80,000		

FLOUR—Market held firmer, but demand confined to actual needs and trading moderate. Sales mainly of City Mills, including 13,000 bbls patents at 200 bbls clears, and 500 bbls fine, on private terms; 5,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.60, 2,400 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.35, 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75@$2.95, 1,000 bbls clear Spring at $2.75, and 7,800 bbls Kansas straights at $3....Arrivals, 7,830 bbls and 13,734 sacks; exports, 1,575 bbls and 8,448 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 16,423 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quote, at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38½c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and firm at 80½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.65@$3.40; cut, $3.05@$3.80; ground, $3.20@$3.35; No. 3 pearled barley, $4.45.

FEED—Quiet and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without change. Business was practically at a standstill, as the home trade was not buying, and shippers showed no disposition to operate. Prime yellow was at 23½c asked; off grade, yellow, was quoted nominally at 23¼@23½c. Crude oil was quoted dull, but steady, at 20c for prime....LARD OIL sold slowly at 40c for prime city....LINSEED OIL had very little call; prices unchanged at 33c for American and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 27.—Oil closed at $1.10½; Standard's price, $1.08.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The week opened with a further break in the markets at the West. Packers were reported to be free sellers, and, as the only demand was from scattered "shorts," prices declined 7½@10 points on lard, 10@12½ points for pork, and 7½@10 points for bacon. The estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 13,000 head; it was also estimated that the stock of contract lard in Chicago had increased about 30,000 tcs during the past month.

LARD—Offerings were quite free at the West by packers, and prices weakened, closing at a decline of 7½@10 points; July closed at 3.12½c, nominal; September at 3.17½@3.20c, closing at 3.17½c bid; October at 3.22½@3.27½c, closing at 3.22½c; December at 3.33@3.37½c, closing at 3.35c bid; January at 3.50@3.55c, closing at 3.50c bid. Here the market was quiet and lower. Cash at 3.50c with 350 tcs sold, and 4 tanks at 3.10c; city steam easier; sales, 95 tcs at 3c; refined was easier; Continent at 3.85c; South American at 4.40c; Brazil, sakes, 5.50c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—There was only a limited amount of activity to the trading at the West, but selling was general, and prices declined 10@12½ points; July closed at $5.95; September at $5.97½@$6.10, closing at $6; October at $5.90@$6, closing at $5.92½; January at $6.75@$6.92½, closing at $6.77½. Here the market was steady, with demand limited; sales, 300 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$7.75 for old and $7.75@$8.25 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—At the West there were free offerings by packers and, with demand small, prices declined, closing 7½@10 points off for the day; July closed at 3.12½c; September at 3.15@3.27½c, closing 3.17½c bid; October at 3.22½@3.30c, closing 3.22½c bid; January at 3.32½@3.42½c, closing 3.35c.

CUTMEATS—Changes in the market for city meats were unimportant. Demand was quiet, but prices held fairly steady....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BEEF—Demand slow; prices without change. ....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10 @$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@ $7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@ $12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Quiet market; prices steady; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon at 4½c,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of Sales in the Auction Rooms.

Messrs. Frank L. Fisher & Co., brokers, have sold for M. W. Larendon a three-story brownstone private dwelling at 157 West Seventy-ninth Street, 19 by 55 by 100 feet, for about $27,000.

Mr. James L. Wells sold at auction yesterday at the Broadway salesroom, in foreclosure, forty lots of the map of Arden property, in East Chester and Westchester, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) to W. T. Auston, for $9,635.

The auction sales of realty set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, referee, 233 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Second Avenue, 26 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,456; prior mortgage, $——.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 96 Rivington Street, north side, 25 feet west of Ludlow Street, 25 by 75, three-story frame tenement and store; also 94 Rivington Street, north side, 50 feet west of Ludlow Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick tenement and store; also 185 Ludlow Street, west side, 66 feet north of Rivington Street, 9 by 25, two-story frame building.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Arthur Berry, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-sixth Street, 27.4 by 90, five-story brick flat and stores. Due on judgment, $44,182.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank Adams Acer, referee, 617 and 619 West Forty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.5, one, two, and three story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $1,450; prior mortgage, $4,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 1,472 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $——.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 168 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 75 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,747.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 68 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,685.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Classon Avenue, north side, 100 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; by Delnan & Schwarz; cost $200. One Hundred and Eighth Street, owners; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Fox Street, for a four-story brick tenement, by Gustave P. Muller of 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 226 and 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by the estate of William J. Ehrich, owner, Charles Faas, lessee, alterations to a two-story brick café and restaurant; cost, $2,000.

No. 493 Eleventh Avenue, by George Wiley, owner, Ralph F. McCormick, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $750.

Alexander Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by William H. Payne of 98 Park Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story brick station house; cost, $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 27.

30TH ST, s e, 167.4 ft e of 6th Av, runs e 165.10 x w 2.1.3.2; Joseph C. Youens and another to Florestine Stanfield..... $1

32D ST, n s, 326.8 ft w of 8th Av, 27x100.5; Eleanor J. Robinson to James P. Foster.....

LEXINGTON AV, 631; Emma L. McGuire and another to Mary T. Ryan..... 42,500

PROSPECT PLACE, 54; Thomas McGrath and wife to Franklin D. Seward..... 100

152D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 20x99.11; Ella Conover to James McColgan 11,000

12TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Philip Kennedy to John Cartledge..... 500

SAME PROPERTY; John Cartledge, as trustee, to Jessie Clark..... 1

MULBERRY ST, 145 and 147; Thomas A. Hay to Julia M. Hay..... 97,000

30TH ST, 810 East, also 1st Av, 50 ft s of 31st St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 0.1½x98.9; Isaac Levy and wife to Sarah Michaels..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 25x100x25.2x165.3; Sarah R. Hallock to Harriet S. Odell..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 119 ft n e of 170th St, 9x100; Franklin H. Reeve and wife to Mapes-Reeves Construction Company... 1

HEPPMAN ST, e s, Lot A D, map of 90 lots in Cedar Hill; also Lot 1, E. Brookes and wife to William L. Hall... 1

LOT 20, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, &c.; Ellen Conners to Helen J. Allen..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Signal Place, 25x100; Della R. Borden to P. W. Briggs..... 2,250

SAME PROPERTY; Edward W. Parsells and wife to Della R. Borden..... 1,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft n of Signal Place, 25x100; Patrick D. Borden and wife to Pierro W. Briggs..... 2,250

163D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Sheridan Av, Lot 1, map of J. Arden, 25x100; Mendel Alterman and wife to Sarah Lubetkin..... 10

WASHINGTON ST, 102; Mary E. Thorndike and others, executors, to Catharine O'Grady..... 10,169

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x75; Sarah Haber to Joseph Stang. 23,500

11TH ST, n s, 150.6 ft w of Avenue B, 20x103.3; Arthur W. Burt and wife to Sarah Stake..... 5

BANK ST, n w corner of 4th St, 23x70.9 x28x72; also, n s of Bank St, 40.11 ft w of 4th St, 17.1x71x15.5x70.3; Commerce St, s s, 25x60, Lot 117, map of Castalia; Frederick Goerke to same property; Charles Ranhofer, Jr., to Ella W. Lincoln .....

WILLIAM ST, 239; James H. Jenks to Simon F. Flannery .....

130TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Sarah M. Higgins to Bessie S. Higgins .....

141ST ST, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 99x99.11; John H. Oeters to John Walker .....

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Delancey Place, 45.5x92.7x45x86.11; Dederick Dode, Jr., to William G. Mulligan.. 49,000

117TH ST, 226; Frederick Voss and wife to Adam Steiger.....

142D ST, s s, 189.6 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Josephine M. Carney to James S. Carney .....

148TH ST, s s, 386.10 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x100; Olof Johnson to Hannah Garin.. 13,000

WILLIS AV, 145; Robert Rosenberg and another to William Kaufman..... 18,400

AVENUE C, and 11th St, s w corner, 33 x105; Louis Ott and wife to Henry H. Hurlbut, Jr. 750

Recorded Leases.

BIGLIN, Martin, to Christian Schuckman; shop 511 East 80th St, 5 years..... $420

DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, &c., to Rosetta Gershel, s e corner of 9th Av and 55th St, 18.9x50; 20 years.. 287

HANLON, Ann, to Carl Schmitt; 730 Westchester Av, 10¾ years 600-700

MAIER, Hermina, to Henry Schoettker; store, &c., 148 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 568

RHEINISCH, Emma, to Thomas J. Leonard; 112 Trinity Av, n e corner of 133d St, 10 years 1,200-1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALCOTT, Helen J., to Ellen Connors; Lot 21, map of forty-one lots on Southern Boulevard, Ward, 1 year..... $1,050

BROOKER, William E., to James E. Callan; n e s of Waverley Place, Lot 110 on map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, Twentieth Ward..... 850

CULHANE, William A., to Edward Hurley; s s of 4th Av, Lot 181, map of village of Wakefield, 2 years..... 1,900

FOSTER, James P., to Eleanor J. Robinson; s s of 52d St, 326.8 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 8,000

FARRELL, Thomas, to Elizabeth C. Gardiner; s s of 66th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 12,000

FEES, John, and wife, to Magdelena Frees; n s of 119th St, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

GERBER, Johanette, and husband to Gustav Gerber; e s of 5th Av, 50 ft s of 132d St, 3 years..... 2,000

HAY, Thomas A., and wife to Lillie J. Woodhull; 145 and 147 Mulberry St, 2 years 2,500

SAME to William A. Woodhull; same property, 2 years..... 5,770

SAME to George S. Woodhull; same property, 2 years..... 2,905

HATLAK, Louis, and wife to Julius Goebel; 242 East 104th St, 3 years..... 18,500

JUNGMANN, Arthur, to Hudson P. Rose; e s of Commonwealth Av, 160.11 ft s of West Farms Road, 2 years..... 475

KURZMAN, Ferdinand, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 285 and 287 Willis Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 26,000

MULLER, Joseph, and wife to George Muller and wife; n s of 43d St, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 5,000

O'GRADY, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 102 Washington St, 5 years 6,000

RANHOFER, Jr., Charles, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 245 West 11th St, 1 year.. 12,000

SAME to same; n w corner of Bank and West 4th Sts, 1 year..... 16,000

SAME to same; s of Park Av, 33 ft s of 35th St, 1 year..... 26,000

SAME to Mathilde L. Moller, executrix, &c., of Christian Moller; s s of Commerce St, 140.10 ft e of Bedford St, 1 year 6,000

RUTHERFORD, Robert W., to Hudson P. Rose; w s of Commonwealth Av, 50 ft s of Mansion St, installments..... 450

STEVANE, Albert, to Ida F. Stevane; 104 East 7th St, (lease,) 3 years..... 2,000

SMITH, Ferdinand R., and wife to Francis A. Hudson; s w corner of Grand and Chrystie Sts, 1 year..... 800

STANFIELD, Florestine, to Central Trust Company of New-York; s s of 20th St, 167.4 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 27,500

STOKES, Jane A., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 408 9th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHNUCK, Francis J., to Louis P. Muller, 65 and 67 East 101st St, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 4,000

SCHMITT, Jacob, to Elizabeth S. Herrlich; w s of Avenue B, 51.2 ft s of 82d St, 3 years..... 600

SULLIVAN, Florence, to Hudson P. Rose; n w corner of Commonwealth Av and Mansion St, 3 years..... 300

WAHLIG, Charles and Frank A., and wives to Sarah H. Powell; n s of 144th St, 175 ft w of Clifton Av, and 165 ft w of Brock Av, 1 year..... 7,000

WALKER, John, to John H. Oeters; s w corner of 141st St and Edgecombe Av, 6 months..... 20,000

SAME to John H. Oeters, same property, 1 year..... 18,000

LIPKOWITZ, Jacob D., and wife to George Wiegand; 277 Rivington St, 4 years 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

COTTER, John, to John H. V. Arnold.... $1

HOLDER, Harriet H., trustee, to Ella Baker 646

MAY, Jacob, to Pierson & Co..... 1,215

THE BRAINERD QUARRY COMPANY to the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co 1

THE STATE BANK to Jacob Kettsk.... 3,000

WAIXEL, Moses, to Adolph G. Stamm... 1

Lis Pendens.

116TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.1x 101; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, &c., against Tillie E. Smith, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

119TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft w of Park Av, 77.6x 100; Wolf and Meyer London against Hartmann Schmidt and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

WALKER ST, 21; East River Savings Institution against William L. Voorhis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

97TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.11; Edward A. Price and another, executors, against Mary C. McKenna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

STANTON ST, 223-225; Pitt St, 104½ and 106, s e corner; Moses Berson against Joseph Goodman, owner and contractor.. $120

70TH ST, 329 East; Patrick O'Callaghan against Michael Gallagher, owner; Joseph Gallagher, contractor..... 56

10TH ST, s w corner of 5th Av, William's Bridge, 100x100; Henry Cebarre against Annie Troman, owner; Joseph Troman, contractor 1,540

62D ST, 219, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Samuel Krighel against E. De Lacey, owner and contractor 155

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; Frank Wennemer against James J. Brown, owner; Christian Steinmetz, contractor 500

RECH TRIES TO BREAK JAIL.

Some One Had Supplied the Wife Murderer with Putty and Tools.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—John Rech, the convicted wife murderer, was caught by Sheriff Johnson early this morning in an attempt to break jail.

Rech had a saw, putty, and other tools, and was at work on his cell bars. He had asked for the usual twenty days' grace before going to State prison, ostensibly to settle up his business, but his attempt to escape will result in his being taken to Trenton forthwith.

Rech was convicted of murder in the second degree last Friday, and immediately sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at Trenton.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, (within that time;) 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot, &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

105th ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant six-room-and-bath flats; private halls; janitor's service; all improvements; $25 to $28; half block from cable; one from elevated; liberal rent allowance.

FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished flat by two gentlemen, near Broadway, between 34th and 42d Sts.; state price. Address C. N. H., Box 211 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—WILLIAM WETTERER, plaintiff, against DIETRICH GRIEME and ELIDA GRIEME, his wife, and WILLIAM B. ROSE, as assignee of Dietrich Grieme, for the benefit of creditors, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land and buildings thereon erected, known by the street Numbers Six Hundred and Seventeen (617) and Six Hundred and Nineteen (619) West Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New-York, and known on a map entitled "A map of tract of land commonly called the Hermitage, situated in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, compiled from authentic surveys, February, 1825, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, by the Numbers 69 and 70," and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence westerly along the centre line fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street fifty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1896.

FRANK ADAMS ACER, Referee.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Atty. for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 28th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

FRANK ADAMS ACER, Referee.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY against OWEN TOHER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14, 1851, by the Number 175, bounded and described as follows, namely: Southeasterly by Lorillard Street fifty-four feet five inches; northeasterly by Lot No. 174 about two hundred and nine feet six inches; northwesterly by a stone fence fifty-four feet five inches, and southwesterly by Lot No. 176 about two hundred and nine feet be each and every of the said dimensions more or less. Together with such parts of the said streets, avenues, and roads laid down in said map as are opposite and contiguous to and fronting on the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and together with the right of way by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues laid down on the said map in common with the other part owners of the said premises and subject to the right of way of said other part owners in common by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues, it being intended to keep open the said streets and avenues as public roads for the common use of the said several owners of said premises and of their mutual expense. Together also with the building or buildings upon said described premises erected.—Dated New-York, July 6th, 1896.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

B. LEWINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City. jy10-2aw3wF&Tu&jy31

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GILMAN COLLAMORE, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant seventy-five feet southerly from the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; thence running westerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly part of the distance through a party wall, and again parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 6th, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy7-2aw8wTu&F&jy28

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AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 11th day of May, 1896. Present: Hon. R. A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the trustees of the ROSSIE IRON WORKS for a voluntary dissolution. On reading and filing the petition of Anthony J. Thomas, Joseph P. Curtis, and Samuel W. Torrey, a majority of the trustees of the Rossie Iron Works, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New-York, having its principal office located at the City of New-York, in said State of New-York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by said petitioners on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1896; now on motion of Eustace Conway, counsel for said petitioners, and no opposition, the Attorney General of the State of New-York, it is

Ordered, That this Special Term, held in the County of New-York, is the proper county at which the petition for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation should be presented under Section 2,423 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

And, on like motion of Eustace Conway, Esq., counsel for said petitioners, and after hearing the Attorney General, it is

Further ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court before Wilbur Larremore, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved. And it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said twelfth day of August, 1896, in The Albany Evening Journal, printed at Albany, N. Y., and The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, newspapers published in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, wherein this order is entered. Enter, R. A. P.,

jy14-1aw5wTu J. S. C.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts, said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,

As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—FREDERICK AGDHOUS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1896. CAMPBELL, FORD & HANCE,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, No. 265 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.

To William O. McDowell: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New-York, dated the 17th day of July, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, New-York City, on the 20th day of July, 1896.

CAMPBELL, FORD & HANCE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

jy28-1aw6wTu 265 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Martin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of March, 1896. EMMA L. BLACK, JOHN BLACK, Executors. SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y. m31-1aw6mTu&Oct6

CARNIE, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. CARNIE, late of Arlington, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of May, 1896. FRANCES CARNIE, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York. my5-1aw6mTu

CRONKRIGHT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES CRONKRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. PHILIP F. OLWELL, Executor. WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Executor, 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. f25-1aw6mTu

DUPIGNAC, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. DUPIGNAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Edward C. Manners, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 18th day of March, 1896. CLARA M. DUPIGNAC, Executrix. EDWARD C. MANNERS, Attorney for Executrix, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City. mh17-1aw6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next. —Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS W. ELLIS, Executor. RUBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New-York City. jy28-1aw6mTu

FAY, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of William C. Davis, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of March, 1896. HENRY G. FAY, Executor. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Att'y for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh3-1aw6mTu

FISHER, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, the office of Dolph E. Stoeckel, Cogswell, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of June, 1896. CHARLES E. GOODHUE, DOLPH E. STOECKEL, Executors. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je9-1aw6mTu

INGOLDSBY, EDWARD M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to prorent the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Mr. A. C. Fransioli, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. MARGARET INGOLDSBY, Administratrix. mh31-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IRWIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN IRWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of May, 1896. MARGARET A. CHAMBERLAIN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Att'y for Admx., 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mTu

MACKAY, JR., JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. MACKAY, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1896. JOHN W. MACKAY, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 49 Wall St., New-York City, Attorneys for Administrator. jc30-1aw6mTu

NOSTRAND, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. NOSTRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 89, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of March, 1896. MARTHA M. NOSTRAND, Administratrix. ap1-1aw6mTu

REISSER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE REISSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jonathan Marshall, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of January next. —Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1896. ANNIE L. REISSER, EMIL FRICK, Executors. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 247 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy21-1aw6mTu

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK L. KINSEY, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mTu

TALBOYS, COLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORA S. TALBOYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of May, 1896. H. CRUGER OAKLEY, GEORGE RAINSFORD TALBOYS, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my19-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, RICHARD J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD J. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene F. Daly, Esquire, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of April, 1896. HELEN A. THOMPSON, Administratrix. EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap21-1aw6mTu

WILSON, OLIVER C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated June 18, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER C. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira B. Wheeler, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1896. JULIA WILSON, Executrix. IRA B. WHEELER, Att'y for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, New-York City. je23-1aw6mTu

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen; at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Elm Branch, (letters must be directed "per Elm Branch.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne;") at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and Inman line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Salerno";) at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 83 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Flamborough, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Flamborough";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 89 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per ste